

## Yamani Foresees '86 Price War With Oil Less Than \$20

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

JEDDAH — An oil price war appears likely next year and could send the cost of crude temporarily below \$20 a barrel, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Yamani, said in an interview Thursday.

Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is the only oil producer with sufficient flexibility to be able to dramatically influence, by itself, world oil prices by adjusting its production.

In an apparent signal to both OPEC and non-OPEC countries, the minister said that an oil price war could be averted if all producers agreed to restrain production before an expected seasonal drop in demand next spring or summer.

But he said that non-OPEC producers did not seem ready for such cooperation.

"I think it's only my expectation — that probably for the first summer they will not take it seriously and they will go into a price war," he said.

"Maybe the summer of 1987 is the time they will realize the facts of life."

If such non-OPEC suppliers as Britain, Norway and the Soviet Union continue to ignore OPEC warnings, Sheikh Yamani said, those facts probably will include "very violent" fluctuations in price.

From the current range of roughly \$25 to \$30 a barrel for most grades of crude, prices could plunge below \$20 during the summer, then resurge to present levels or higher in winter, he said.

Despite the risk of a price drop, he said, Saudi Arabia was determined to keep production near its quota of 4.35 million barrels a day set by OPEC agreement. He estimated that his country, which owns about a quarter of proven world oil reserves, would produce four million barrels a day this month, up from a 20-year low of about two million last summer.

He said that "for the time being" the kingdom did not intend to exceed its quota. But if other OPEC members continued to exceed theirs, the Saudis would be free to do the same, Sheikh Yamani said.

"Our policy is that it's free for some, it's free for all," he said.

Saudi Arabia has capacity to produce as much as 10 million barrels a day, more than a sixth of world consumption, as it did at times in the late 1970s, the minister noted.

The actual production level would depend on market conditions, he said, but he emphasized that the Saudis would no longer reduce their output unilaterally to prop up prices.

"We abandoned the policy of carrying the burden alone," he said.

For OPEC members in general, a greater share of the world market is "a must," he said. The cartel's share has slumped to roughly a third of the world sales from two-thirds in the late 1970s, Sheikh Yamani said that he thought that a price war would increase OPEC's share.

During the coming winter, Sheikh Yamani predicted that oil prices would be stable to slightly higher. Extremely low inventories of crude and some refined products have buoyed prices in recent months.

Like many oil executives and analysts, however, the Saudi minister expected downward pressure to return by next spring.

At an OPEC meeting scheduled for early next month in Geneva, the best option would be an agreement by all members to strictly adhere to official prices, ending the widespread use of hidden discounts, Sheikh Yamani said.

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A Colombian Army armored vehicle batters down the door of the Justice Ministry in an assault on occupying guerrillas.

## Troops Storm Ministry Held By Rebels in Bogotá; 42 Die

The Associated Press

BOGOTÁ — The president of Colombia's Supreme Court and 41 other persons were found dead Thursday inside the Justice Ministry after soldiers using dynamite blasted their way into the building in an attempt to end a two-day siege by leftist guerrillas, Colombian radio stations reported, quoting military officials.

Soldiers freed 35 hostages after the assault, the radio stations said, but rebels were still holding out in the charred and smoldering building and apparently still holding captives.

The bodies of 42 persons were found inside the ministry, when soldiers entered, radio station RCN said, quoting army officers who had been inside.

The dead included Alfonso Reyes, the Supreme Court president, according to Caracol and RCN radio stations, again quoting military authorities.

The report did not say how many of the dead were hostages or how they might have died.

The army said earlier that 17 persons had died in the fighting since the siege began. If radio reports are true, 59 people have died.

[An army spokesman said that the leader of the M-19 guerrillas in the building, Andres Balmori, had been killed, Reuters reported.]

[Earlier unconfirmed reports said Mr. Balmori, a co-founder of the rebel army 15 years ago, had been captured.]

Radio station Todelar said the guerrillas shot Judge Reyes on Thursday morning. The station did not give the source of its information.

Rebels with the M-19 guerrilla movement shot their way into the building Wednesday, trapping several hundred persons.

Soldiers rescued 35 hostages Thursday after the army used dynamite to blast through ministry walls, RCN and Caracol said.

Several guerrillas remained inside the palace and there apparently were still hostages inside, the radio stations said, quoting an army colonel, Alfonso Plazas.

After blasting into the palace Thursday, troops rushed inside and fought their way up to the rebels' fourth-floor stronghold, where the leftists were reportedly holding 50 hostages, including the Supreme Court president and seven other judges.

Gunfire between the two sides was so heavy Thursday it almost drowned out radio reports on the air from positions 100 yards (91 meters) away.

Troop assaults Wednesday freed scores of captives. Then, Thursday morning, troops freed seven government drivers in a brief battle, the mayor's office reported.

The rebels had sent one of the federal judges, Renealeo Arceaga, outside the ministry, Thursday, with a message for President Betancur, Colonel Plazas said in a broadcast interview with RCN.

Colonel Plazas said the rebels claimed in the note that they had "enough weapons and ammunition for a long siege."

The rebels, according to Colonel Plazas, said they wanted President Betancur to name his brother, Federal Judge Jaime Betancur, and Senator Jose Manuel Arias to mediate the standoff.

A source close to the president said that the government would not negotiate with the insurgents of the April 19 Movement, known here as M-19.

The movement takes its name (Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

## JAL Airliner Goes Astray Near Soviet

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Soviet fighter jets were scrambled last week as a Japan Air Lines jetliner strayed off course with 132 people aboard and approached Sakhalin Island near the spot where the Soviet Union shot down a Korean Air Lines jet in 1983, Japanese officials said Thursday.

The Japanese jet's crew on the Oct. 31 flight discovered they had made a navigational error and corrected their course before the jetliner improperly entered Soviet airspace, the officials said. The plane never came into contact with the Soviet fighters.

"The incident happened due to insufficient checking by the pilot," Hideo Hirasawa, the airline's managing director, said Thursday. "We are going to make strong efforts that it does not happen again."

The pilot, Morihiko Nishioka, 39, appeared Thursday before reporters and said: "I deeply apologize that my mistake caused so much trouble. I deeply regret it. I wish to go back and start my career again from Square One. I am terribly ashamed."

The incident recalled Korean Air Lines Flight 007, which was shot down Sept. 1, 1983, by a fighter off Sakhalin after flying through Soviet airspace. All 269 people aboard were killed.

Moscow contended that the Korean plane was on a spying mission. The U.S. and South Korea have denied that and said it was probably off course due to navigational error.

Last week's incident came several weeks after the Soviet Union, United States and Japan signed a special air safety agreement to help prevent recurrence of the Korean Air Lines tragedy along the Siberian coastline, which is heavily traveled by commercial and military aircraft.

Officials from the three countries are still discussing technical details and it has not gone into effect.

Nonetheless, Japanese officials said the Soviet handling of the incident suggested a change in attitude.

"The spirit of the agreement was behind the resolution of this incident," a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

## Caller in Beirut Says U.S. Hostages Are Dead; Police Doubt It Is True

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — An anonymous caller purporting to represent the Islamic Jihad guerrilla group told a Western news agency on Thursday that the Muslim fundamentalist group had decided to kill its American hostages.

In a second call a few hours later, an Arabic-speaking man claimed that the "execution" had been carried out and that the bodies of the victims were dumped in the Cola quarter of West Beirut. But a search of the area turned up no corpses.

Police said the claim should be treated with caution. Analysts say that Islamic Jihad may be trying to increase pressure on the United States to gain the release of prisoners held in Kuwait. The group is believed to be made up of Shiite Muslim activists loyal to the Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The analysts said that if the kidnappers really intended to kill the hostages they would have done so without issuing a warning.

In the first call Thursday, the man read out a brief statement in Arabic in which he said the organization had decided to "execute" the American hostages by a firing squad.

"The decision was made because 'the negotiations that have been conducted indirectly between us and America have arrived at a dead end,' the man said.

He called the United States "the enemy of Islam" and warned that "the end of the American hostages will not be the last."

"We shall shake the earth under the feet of America and its agents," he said.

He promised to telephone again at 1 P.M. "in connection with the status of the corpses of the American hostages."

On Oct. 4, a typewritten statement signed by Islamic Jihad and distributed to the local press said the group had killed an American captive. The statement identified him as William Buckley, a political officer at the U.S. Embassy who was abducted in Moslem-controlled West Beirut in March 1984.

It said he was murdered in revenge for the Israeli air strike (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

## Bhopal Leak Deliberate, Carbide Says

Reuters

LONDON — A top executive of the Union Carbide Corp. said Thursday that a gas leak in the company's plant in Bhopal, India, which killed more than 2,000 people in December was almost certainly caused deliberately.

"We have all but ruled out anything but a deliberate act," said Jackson Browning, vice president for health, safety and environmental affairs. Mr. Browning addressed an international conference here that weighed the effects of the disaster on the world chemical industry.

He appeared to go further than Warren M. Anderson, Union Carbide's chairman, who said in July that he could not rule out sabotage as the cause of the world's worst industrial disaster.

Mr. Browning said company scientists had established that unknown persons had introduced 120 to 240 gallons (456 to 912 liters) of water into a storage tank, setting off a chemical reaction that caused a huge cloud of lethal methyl isocyanate gas to leak from the insecticide factory.

He said the Bhopal plant, "for reasons which we have been unable to ascertain," had begun violating standard safety procedures in July 1984.

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Police arresting Santiago Pereira, a labor leader, and his son during a protest in the capital.

## 3 Chileans Are Killed, 750 Arrested In Protests Called by Labor Leaders

**The Associated Press**  
SANTIAGO — The Chilean police said Thursday that three persons had been shot to death and more than 750 arrested in two days of protests against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet.

Riot police on Wednesday night stormed the University of Chile's Engineering School campus near central Santiago, where students who had battled police in the streets were seeking sanctuary.

Police said they arrested 396 people in the raid.

Soldiers and police patrolled Santiago's streets Thursday to prevent a renewal of the protests, which were organized by opposition groups, including the National Workers' Command.

The union federation has demanded freedom for six jailed labor leaders.

Police said 40 people were injured Wednesday, including eight who suffered gunshot wounds. Thirteen persons have been hospitalized with bullet wounds since the protests against the military government began Tuesday.

The police said they also fought demonstrators in Valparaiso, 75 miles (121 kilometers) northwest of the capital, and in Antofagasta, 930 miles to the north.

Police said Emilia Ulloa, 21, was shot to death Wednesday by gunfire from a pickup truck as she took part in a demonstration in Santiago's Pudahuel zone.

Erwin Iturra, 21, died of gunshot wounds in a shunt district in western Santiago, police sources said.

Police reported that Hugo Pensillio, 40, was shot in the head in a working-class district of southern Santiago where demonstrations were taking place. Newspaper reports quoted witnesses as saying police had opened fire.

More than 20 people were wounded Tuesday in the street violence, and 300 were arrested, according to police. They said they arrested 460 more people Wednesday, including the students and five labor leaders.

Reporters were kept at a distance as the police surrounded the engineering building at the university, lobbed tear gas grenades through the windows and stormed it.

Amibal Cruz, a student, said that the national police "acted in an extremely tough manner and beat some students." Patricio Basso, president of the university professors' association, said some of his colleagues were arrested.

Santiago Pereira, a labor leader and a former Christian Democratic Party congressman, was arrested a block from the presidential palace as labor activists tried to deliver a letter demanding the release of their jailed colleagues.

An organizer of the march eventually was allowed to deliver the letter to the office of the palace guard's commander.

Police reported nine bomb explosions, including one that blew down a power pylon Tuesday night south of Santiago and blacked out the city of five million people and its suburbs.

An anonymous telephone caller to The Associated Press claimed responsibility for the bombing on behalf of the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

## U.S. Senator Bids to Delay Departure of Soviet Sailor

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms has decided to subpoena a Soviet sailor, who jumped ship in Louisiana, to appear before the Senate Agriculture Committee, aides said. They termed the move an effort to delay the man's departure from the United States.

The decision came as the Justice Department announced that a Romanian sailor had left his ship Wednesday near Jacksonville, Florida.

That sailor, identified as Stefan Vernea, was interviewed Wednesday by immigration officials and has sought political asylum, officials said.

Congressional aides said that Mr. Helms, a Republican of North Carolina who is chairman of the Agriculture Committee, had the power to subpoena the Soviet sailor, Miroslav Medvid.

But was unclear whether the Senate would be able to remove Mr. Medvid from the Soviet freighter, the Marshal Konev, anchored in the Mississippi River.

The ship was scheduled to leave the United States on Friday. Mr. Medvid leaped into the river on Oct. 24 and was returned to the ship by U.S. authorities in circumstances that remain in dispute.

He was later interviewed by officials of the State Department. The State Department said it was convinced the sailor wanted to return to the Soviet Union. The decision infuriated conservative groups and Ukrainian-American activists.

According to aides to Mr. Helms, Mr. Medvid would be brought to Washington, ostensibly to testify before the committee about the incident's consequences for trade in grain.

A Senate lawyer who asked not to be named said, however, that it might be impossible to find a federal judge to enforce the subpoena since the matter was primarily one of foreign policy, which is not the responsibility of the courts.

Law enforcement officials said Mr. Vernea, the other sailor, refused to return to a Romanian ship docked in Florida. Unlike the Soviet sailor, who swam to shore, Mr. Vernea was on shore when he decided to seek asylum.



Vitaly Yurchenko waved as he boarded a plane at an airport near Washington for a return flight to Russia.

## Last Chapter of Defector's Defection Started in a Washington Restaurant

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Vitaly Yurchenko's dramatic return to Moscow began last Saturday at a fern-decorated restaurant a few blocks from the Soviet Union's embassy compound, according to intelligence sources.

The sources said Mr. Yurchenko arrived at the restaurant, Au Pied de Cochon, in the company of a single CIA officer. According to intelligence sources, Mr. Yurchenko said: "What would you do if I got up and walked out? Would you shoot me?"

The CIA officer said, "No, we don't treat defectors that way." "I'll be back in 15 or 20 minutes," Mr. Yurchenko said. "If I'm not, it's not your fault." A source said that Mr. Yurchenko then left the restaurant. He was not pursued up the busy street by the CIA officer.

Ives Courbois, the restaurant's owner, said he was planning to sell a "Yurchenko shooter," a mixed drink.

## CIA Is Said to Tell Panel Of Erring on Defector

(Continued from Page 1)

shortcomings in security as well as an apparent failure to detect that Mr. Yurchenko was having second thoughts about his reported defection.

[Another, former CIA official, Donald Jameson, said the problems include a failure to recognize or successfully act upon common signs of depression, and to have interrogators who speak fluent Russian. The Associated Press reported.]

"The kind of bond and rapport that should have been built between Yurchenko and somebody wasn't made," Mr. Jameson said of the three-month long interrogation of the Soviet defector. "Maybe the root problem in the whole case is the people handling him saw it as a question of paper-shuffling rather than dealing with human beings," he said.]

major political issues, including the summit.

He said that he was kept on a 5,500-acre (2,200-hectare) estate near Fredericksburg, Virginia, where his "main torturer" was a crazed Vietnam veteran named Charlie.

"He had lost all that is human. It is my opinion that he was psychologically sick," Mr. Yurchenko said. "For him, killing is usual business."

"My tormenters looked at me, to tell the truth as if I were an animal, the resident of a zoo," he said. "When they were preparing me for a meeting with the head of the department, Casey, they were afraid that I would say something," he said.

"Every day they gave me tablets and narcotics," he said. "Before the meeting I received less than the normal dose. I remember a bit of it, but it is as if in a mist."

■ **Link to Suicide Denied**

Kenneth Freed of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Toronto.

The wife of a Soviet trade representative stationed in Toronto apparently has committed suicide by jumping from a building.

Canadian government and police officials denied Wednesday there was any connection between her death and the decision of Mr. Yurchenko to return to Moscow.

The suicide of the Soviet woman Tuesday set off speculation that she might be linked to Mr. Yurchenko.

CIA officials had told members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that one reason that Mr. Yurchenko decided to return to Moscow is that his love affair with the wife of a Soviet diplomat based in Canada had soured.

The Soviet woman died Tuesday morning after falling from the 27th floor of an apartment building in the Toronto suburb of Etobicoke, police said.

They would not identify her because relatives had not been notified, but the Global Television Network said that she was Svetlana Dedkova, the wife of a Soviet citizen who worked for Omnitrade, a Soviet trading company.

■ **'Treated Like an Animal'**

Celestine Bohlen of The Washington Post reported from Moscow.

Mr. Yurchenko said in an interview published here Thursday that the CIA had treated him like an animal in a zoo during his three-month stay in the United States.

Mr. Yurchenko described in Komsomolskaya Pravda, the Communist youth newspaper, how he was prepared to meet with William J. Casey, director of the CIA. Mr. Yurchenko said the two discussed

## Mistrial Ruled In Spy Case Of Former FBI Agent

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The espionage trial of Richard W. Miller, a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has ended in a mistrial after the jurors said they were hopelessly deadlocked.

The mistrial was declared Wednesday by U.S. District Judge David V. Kenyon after the jury had deliberated for 14 days.

Mr. Miller, 48, was the first FBI agent in history to be charged with espionage. The charge grew out of his activities with a Russian emigre couple who the government contended were agents of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service.

Until shortly before his arrest on Oct. 2, 1984, Mr. Miller had been a counterespionage specialist in the FBI's Los Angeles office.

The prosecution immediately said the government would seek to retry Mr. Miller as soon as possible on the same seven espionage counts accusing him of passing FBI documents to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Miller's two alleged Soviet co-conspirators, Nikolai and Svetlana Ogorodnikov, were convicted in an earlier trial.

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## Blacks Suspend Boycott In South African City

**Agence France-Press**  
PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa — A black consumer boycott that has crippled white businesses in this Indian Ocean city since it was called four months ago is to be suspended for two weeks from Friday, the organizers said Thursday.

The boycott, regarded as the most successful peaceful protest by black South Africans, was ordered suspended after an apparent agreement Tuesday between the white business community and the local security forces.

The security forces were expected to make an announcement soon agreeing to some of the boycotters' demands.

A spokesman for the boycott organizing committee, which went underground when a state of emergency was imposed July 21, said the action was being called off temporarily to see what concessions the authorities might offer.

Many white businesses have closed and others have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the boycott.

The action was imposed to press demands for the withdrawal of security forces from black townships; an end to a ban on political meetings; the bringing to justice of the killers of four political activists; and information on the whereabouts of three other black activists who disappeared earlier this year.

Tony Gilson, director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, said he welcomed the suspension. But the local Federated Chamber of Industry said it would be "impossible" to meet most of the boycotters' demands.

■ **Offer to Talk Is Renewed**

Deputy Foreign Minister Rona

Miller renewed an government offer Thursday to negotiate with opponents of apartheid, including Bishop Desmond M. Tutu and the Reverend Allan Boesak, United Press International reported from Johannesburg.

Mr. Miller said in Pretoria that the government would negotiate revisions of its policy of apartheid, or racial segregation, with black and mixed-race "men of influence" such as Bishop Tutu and Mr. Boesak if they would renounce violence. Similar offers have been made by President Pieter W. Botha.

"We will not speak to them on a one-to-one basis," Mr. Miller said, "but rather around a negotiating table at which various leaders from all communities are represented."

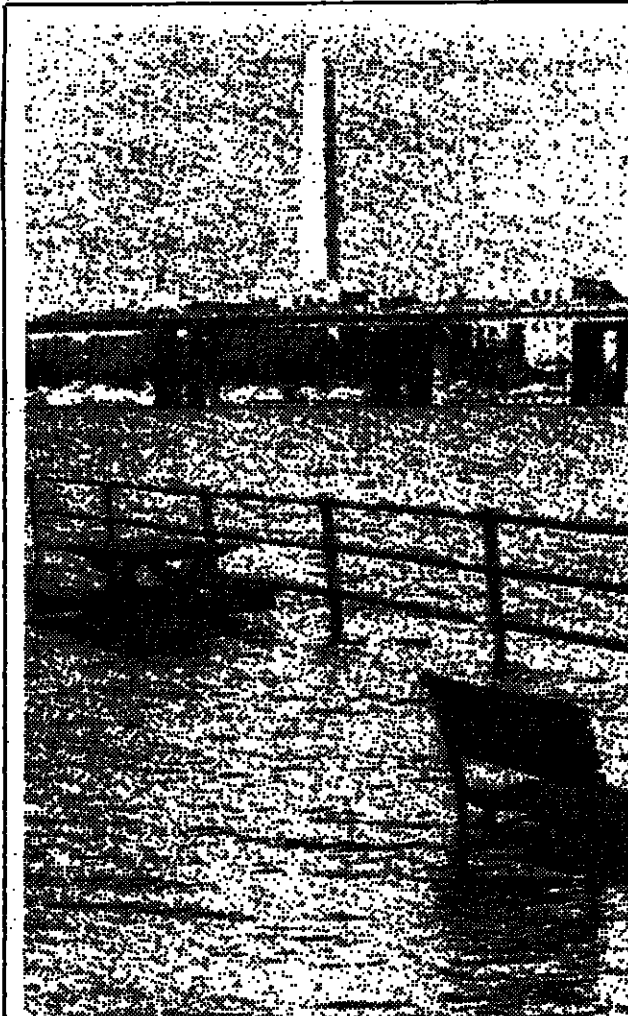
Bishop Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner, welcomed Mr. Miller's statement. "If the group is not too large, conditions might be favorable for constructive talks. My mind is certainly not closed to the idea," he said.

■ **Reagan Urges Negotiations**

President Ronald Reagan has told the new South African ambassador to the United States, Herbert Benkes, that he counts on the South African government "to take the lead in beginning negotiations that will lead to a political system based on the consent of all those governed." The Associated Press reported Thursday.

Mr. Reagan said he was optimistic that South Africans could find solutions to their problems.

The president presented the written remarks to Mr. Benkes when he was formally installed, a move the United States had delayed for several months because of the unrest in South Africa.



Floodwaters in Washington

A park along the Potomac River in Washington was flooded and the Washington Monument, background, was closed as waters neared their crest after four days of rain that have killed at least 36 persons in mid-Atlantic states. Forty-four were missing.

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The New Piccadilly has had what the trade calls 'a soft opening', and its emergence to join the select group of top five-star hotels has been carefully watched. What new allurements is this hotel (actually a grand old Edwardian hotel, just off Piccadilly Circus).

Most unusual about this latest addition to the grand hotels of the city is a restaurant on a terrace, high above busy Piccadilly. There are

actually three restaurants, from the Brasserie for informal eating in the new Sports Centre (the Gleneagles Club, extending three floors down below the street, where there is also a night club, the Music Room) to the smart Oak Room where those who don't want too large a lunch will find an excellent table d'hôte at £12 or £15. The Terrace, however, has its own staff and will be open late – ideal for those looking for a romantic

location to sup after a theatre visit!

Romantic too is the restaurant at Duke's Hotel, hidden off St James's Street and not far from its much more obvious and architecturally grandiose neighbour, the Ritz Hotel, managed by the urbane Julian Payne. At the Ritz you get the feeling of old style 'grande hôte' in 123 bedrooms and 17 suites, all spacious and having a sense of roominess rare in more modern places. The Ritz also boasts that it has the prettiest dining room in London – a spacious room by their town garden and the wide spaces of Green Park, it is decorated in an ebullient 19th century French style, and at night there are cabaret acts at 11, Wednesdays through Fridays.

Dukes Hotel, like the Ritz and the nearby Stafford, is part of the Prestige independent hotel grouping and bookings for rooms may be made through a useful central number (01-439 2365). This covers not only the four London members (which also include the Inn on the Park, a modern hotel with 228 rooms and two restaurants – the formal Four Seasons and the less-formal 'Lanes' where you can eat lunch or late after the theatre) but also a whole gamut of country hostels from such famous names as the Lygon Arms in the Cotswolds to Eastwell Manor in Kent and Bodysgallen Hall in North Wales – which recently won the Chef of the Year Award in Wales, carried off by Craig Hindley. This is a perfect place to stay if you want to explore the Principality from a 17th century hotel – but forgive me, for I am straying rather too far from London!

The dining room at Duke's is one of the most romantic – a small room, well-lit and with mural panels, the tables are well spaced and the service under the head-waiter, George, is impeccable. Bedroom's at Duke's have a decidedly cozy air, with close patterned carpets and drapes and reproduction antique chairs and tables. Managing director Richard Davis is very

accustomed to North American guests and you won't lack a welcome once you have turned into the narrow street in the heart of London's clubland where the Composer Chopin once lived.

If London's architecture appeals to you, as it does to me, you will get a particular pleasure from the Monicab just behind busy Oxford Street at Marble Arch. Set in a handsome early 19th century crescent on Great Cumberland Place, the interior is designed to maintain that air of grandeur, but the rooms facing the crescent are cunningly designed – they utilise large areas of the facade with split-level suites so the effect when you step inside is of a wall of window. Another hotel occupying a 19th century building, an ornate example of a London house of over a hundred years ago, is the Gore Hotel on Queensgate not far from the museums of SW7 and the wide spaces of Hyde Park.

A new addition to London's stock of hotels also utilises the architecture – this time a spacious block of Edwardian flats in a useful location not far from Victoria and the Houses of Parliament. This is the unusual and grandiose St James Court on Buckingham Gate, SW1, a narrow street running from Buckingham Palace towards Victoria Street. It's part of the Taj group of hotels – the last time I stayed in a Taj was in Bombay, where they are luxurious modern edifices, offering strong contrasts to the varied life of India flowing around them. With the St James Court they have taken a vast turn-of-the-century apartment building and converted it into a hotel of spacious style – indeed space is the thing you notice first about this hotel – the vast lobby, created out of a carriage-way now roofed over, is baronial in concept with marble and polished wood effects and a series of fine pictures in shallow framed alcoves. There is an interior courtyard with a garden and the splashing of a fountain resounds among the trees and shrubs.

The Taj people are still converting the remaining blocks of flats which have their original names – Kings, Queens, Almoners, Falconers and so on. Part of the restoration has included an unusual feature – the world's longest brick frieze, it's claimed, representing scenes from Shakespeare's plays. There are several restaurants plus a pub and a coffee shop. Later additions will include health complexes and modern business facilities. It certainly gives a strong impression as you approach the hotel, with newly cleaned brickwork and enormous wrought iron gates on the entryways the St James looks like an embassy or palace.

Sheraton have properties throughout Europe, and their flagship in London is the Park Tower on Knightsbridge, a circular building next to one of London's very smartest department stores, Harvey Nichols. Smooth marble pavements conduct you from the busy shopping street into this unusual circular building with its central round reception room with chairs embroidered with flame-pattern fabric, and vast floral display, to the reception lobby on the far side. There are prints everywhere – even in the elevators, and the shape of the building above means that you may have views from your room of the park, of South Kensington, of Belgrave or of Hyde Park Corner.

Like many other hotels the Sheraton Park Tower is busy preparing for the Christmas holidays, with special dinners and lunches proposed by General Manager E. Nicolas Beahrd. There's a brochure outlining all the festivities – even a Scots piper to bring in the New Year in the Champagne Bar! But there are other Sheratons in town too, and to locate one of their smaller ones I drove along Chesham Place to find on a corner the modern and discreet little Belgrave Sheraton. This hotel has an added distinction for the Sheraton chain – in command there is their first woman general manager, Ms. Doreen Boulding, in the division which covers Europe, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

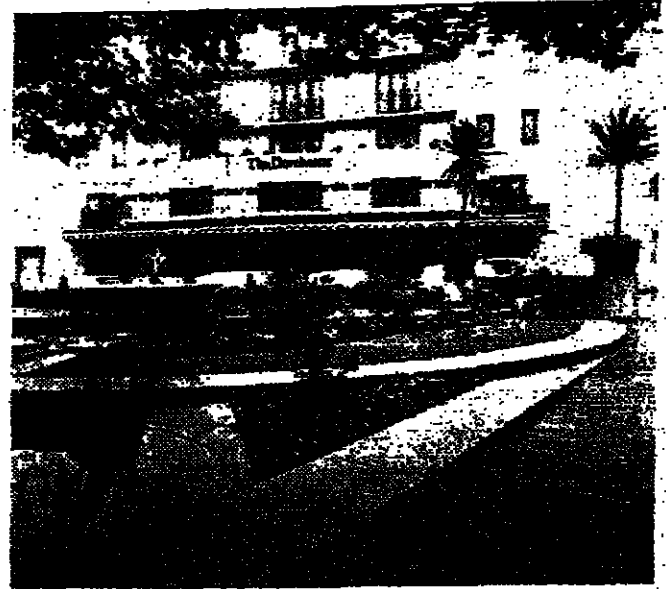
Eating in the restaurant, which is small and with tables set in a series of alcoves against decorated floral panels, was a particular pleasure with very friendly service from assistant Restaurant Manager Tony Curtis a name easy to remember when making further reservations! There are (increasingly in London hotels it's nice to

note) British specialties such as Breast of Duck with Gooseberry sauce and deep fried Lymeswold cheese, and the French-made ice creams and water ices are irresistible! Assume about £25 to £30 per person with wine and service. The Belgrave Sheraton also offers special weekend rates until the end of March and in a hotel which is 90% a business one it's very useful to know that Ms. Boulding gives particular welcome to the businesswoman staying at her hotel.

Other London hotels you might like to note are the Howard if you want to be close to the city – it's facing the river beside Waterloo Bridge – and the nearby Waldorf, which is a Trust House Forte as is the smart Westbury Hotel just off New Bond Street. Small, and attracting a regular clientele is the Chesterfield in Mayfair, and if you want to be in the heart of the West End for the theatre then try the small Pastoria just off Leicester Square.

Certainly one of the queens among London hotels is the Dorchester, lifting its impressive art deco front over Park Lane. Inside the feeling is of understated luxury, and though the hotel's rooms may not be sweeping modern their old style comforts appeal to many clients from social, fashion and business worlds. The details are impressive – the mirrored opulence of the long foyer, stretching almost a city block beyond the reception area, the 1930's detailing, the carpets with patterns specially woven to fit the curving corridors, the outlook towards the green spaces of Hyde Park. Outside fountains play, and the nightlife of London is a few steps away – or you can stay in the hotel and, in the bar with its horseshoe leather seats, mirrored ceiling and blue-and-white tiled murals of birds and cages, listen to the piano.

There are two principal restaurants (as well as light snacks and afternoon tea



The Dorchester  
Park Lane, London, W.1.

taken in the long foyer, the Promenade Room,) and you can choose between the Terrace Room and the Grill Room, which has stayed with the same look for many years. Coffered ceilings with ornate decorations, pictorial tapestries, large chandeliers swagged with gilded ropes and tassels, lightly roughcast walls and a carpet with patterns and colours reminiscent of Liberty's. Mr Curry is Manager of the Grill and he presides with gentle urbanity over a menu that is a clever combination of dishes with many of Chef Anton Mossmann's current choices of Cuisine Natur-

elle. There are many English dishes including a selection every day of roasts and savory puddings, each according to the day of the week – the Grill is open every day of the year for breakfast, lunch (12.30 to 3) and dinner (6.30 to 11, with slight changes of time on Sundays.) "The best thing we ever did was to go English four years ago," observed Mr. Curry, and that could extend to the puddings too. Taxes and 15% service are included, and at lunch the set three-course meal is £16.50, and besides these extras also includes a half bottle of wine.

Michael Leech

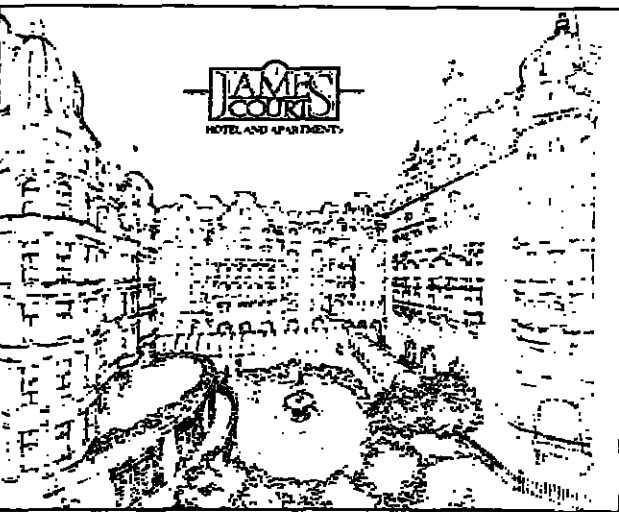


A view of the exterior and courtyard at Duke's Hotel,  
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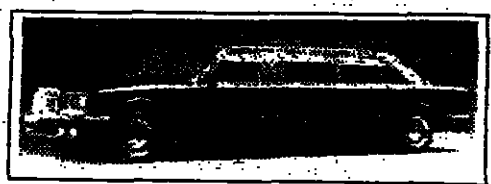
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## FAO Says Famine Is Ending in Sub-Sahara

**The Associated Press**  
ROME — The head of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said Thursday that acute famine was ending in much of Africa because the food supply had improved dramatically in countries bordering the Sahara that were affected by drought.

The agency said that the number of African countries with critical food shortages had dropped from 21 to five: Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola, Botswana and Mozambique.

Speaking on the eve of a biannual conference of agriculture ministers from more than 100 FAO member countries, the agency's director-general, Edouard Saouma, said:

"The conference opens at the most painful chapter of this decade gradually, and thankfully, comes to a close: the acute famine in Africa."

"FAO staff and crop assessment missions confirm in many Sahelian countries the 1985 harvest now available will be an all-time record," he said.

The total production of food in the eight countries on the semi-arid fringe of the Sahara, he said, will be 6.3 million metric tons, more than 50 percent higher than the 4 million metric tons last year.

But these countries — Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal — remain heavily dependent on imports to meet chronic food shortages and need long-term planning programs, he said.

FAO surveys also show that the number of malnourished people in the developing countries has dropped significantly, Mr. Saouma said. "This is the first time we have detected such a decline."

**Kasparov, Karpov Draw 23d Game**

**The Associated Press**  
MOSCOW — The 23d game of the world chess championship ended in a draw Thursday after the challenger, Gary Kasparov, playing white, made his 41st move.

Mr. Kasparov now leads 12 to 11 in the 24-game match. To retain his world crown, Anatoli Karpov, the champion, must win the final game, which is to be played Saturday. But Mr. Kasparov needs only a draw, which is worth a half point, to win the championship. Although the champion can win with 12 points, the challenger must have 12½.

An earlier match between the two men was canceled earlier this year after the 48th game. That match included 40 draws.



Morihiko Nishioka, a Japan Air Lines pilot, explains how his passenger jet strayed off course toward Soviet airspace.

## JAL Jet, 132 Aboard, Strays Near Russian Security Zone

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
official said Thursday. Moscow has made no public comment on the incident.

The Japanese plane, a Boeing 747 operating as Flight 441, took off from Tokyo's international airport at Narita at 12:14 P.M. on Oct. 31 with 110 passengers and a crew of 22 aboard. It was bound for Paris with a stop at Moscow.

The jet approached a weather front over the Sea of Japan shortly before 1 P.M. The pilot decided to break course briefly to skirt the clouds, and he switched off the automatic pilot's inertial navigation system, airline officials said.

After the clouds had been bypassed, he forgot to turn the navigation system back on, according to official accounts.

The plane then followed a magnetic heading rather than the automatic system's more sophisticated guidance and began drifting toward the east because of strong winds. The jet headed toward Sakhalin.

Several Japanese military radar sites recognized it was off course, a spokesman for the Japan Defense Agency said Thursday. Military authorities then alerted Japanese civilian controllers and tried to raise the crew on an emergency radio frequency.

However, a Japan Air Lines spokesman said the volume on the emergency radio had been turned down so low that the crew could not hear the call.

Japanese military radar also picked up two or more unidentified aircraft circling over Sakhalin at the time. These apparently were the Soviet fighters waiting to see if the passenger jet would enter Soviet airspace there. There are a number of highly sensitive military installations on the island.

At 1:47 P.M., with the plane about 60 miles (97 kilometers) off course, the crew finally discovered the error, according to Japan Air Lines.

With clearance from the Russians, the jet made a sharp turn and returned to its normal course. It entered Soviet airspace at the correct point and flew without further trouble, to Moscow.

The plane never crossed into Soviet airspace at Sakhalin and the intercepter jets apparently did not come closer than about 30 miles.

## Caller Says U.S. Captives In Lebanon Were Killed

**(Continued from Page 1)**

against the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia three days before. A blurred photograph of a dead man was later released to the Lebanese media, and the faction said it was the corpse of Mr. Buckley.

On Sept. 14, another hostage, the Reverend Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister, was freed after 16 months in captivity.

He said at a news conference after returning to the United States that his abductors had asked him to urge the administration of President Ronald Reagan to meet the demands of the kidnappers as soon as possible. He said his captors had threatened to kill the other American captives and also to kidnap more Americans to have their wishes met.

They demanded that in return for freeing the American hostages, the United States should put pressure on Kuwait to free 17 fundamentalists convicted for a series of bomb attacks there in December 1983.

The organization is believed to be holding five other Americans: Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press; Lawrence Martin Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest; Peter Kilburn, a librarian at the American University of Beirut; Thomas M. Sutherland, the university's dean of agriculture; and David Jacobsen, the director of the university hospital.

The caller said that Islamic Jihad would release a videotape of the hostages before they were shot.

Last Sept. 29, an anonymous caller telephoned a Western news agency with a message that the Americans were to be produced at a news conference. The conference never materialized, however.

The claim that the Americans had been killed came a week after three Soviet Embassy officials were released unharmed in West Beirut after a month of captivity at the hands of Muslim fundamentalists.

A group calling itself the Islamic Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the abductions and for killing a fourth Soviet captive.

**Lagos to Reduce Staff Abroad**  
**Reuters**  
LAGOS — Nigeria announced Wednesday it was decreasing its diplomatic staff abroad by 30 percent as part of austerity measures put into effect by the military government last month, according to a Lagos Radio report.

## 42 Reported Dead in Bogotá Fighting

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
from the April 19, 1970, presidential election that dissidents claim was fraudulent.

An anonymous caller who telephoned radio station RCN played a tape recording that declared that the rebels had seized the Justice Ministry "in the name of peace and social justice."

Last June, the M-19 rebels broke a truce with government security forces that had lasted for nearly a year.

An army communiqué earlier Thursday said 17 people had been killed and 34 wounded in fighting that began Wednesday when guerrillas raided and seized control of the five-story, block-long federal court building in the heart of this capital city.

Hundreds of people were in the building Wednesday when the rebels raided it, including Supreme Court judges who have their offices there.

Hours later, assault troops backed by armored vehicles braved submachine-gun fire and surged inside. Scores of captives, including 10 judges, were freed by late Wednesday.

At 2 A.M. Thursday, armored vehicles began laying down an hour of machine-gun and cannon fire. Cannon fire punched half a dozen holes in the ministry's marble facade.

Soldiers cautiously advanced again into the ministry. But flames kept them from reaching the fourth floor, according to a soldier who took part in the operation.

Fire swept through the five-story building Wednesday night and early Thursday morning after guerrillas set fire to sections of the building, apparently to destroy court records.

Tape recordings played Wednesday in telephone calls to RCN and Caracol radio stations said M-19 was demanding to talk with President Betancur at the building and that Colombian newspapers publish the text of a rebel communiqué.

The recordings also said the guerrillas wanted Colombian radio stations and state-controlled television channels to give the rebels an hour a day for an undetermined time to present their views.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Blaming the Messenger

The new curbs that South Africa has imposed on reporting of the country's sorrows and disorders will hinder the world's understanding. Worse, they may prolong them. The huge, rebellious black majority lacks for any real communication in that deeply divided society. Independent press accounts have offered about the only public outlet for their grievances. To curtail is to inflame.

Henceforth journalists working in South Africa will need police permission to report on disturbances in non-white areas covered by a three-month-old emergency decree. Unless they agree to a police escort, reporters may face up to 10 years in prison for covering anything from stone-throwing and school boycotts to work stoppages. Without permission no person may photograph, record or even sketch what is happening in these areas for dissemination within or outside the republic.

This blundering will not affect South Africa's state television, whose reporting of racial conflict is routinely sanitized. It will somewhat inhibit South African newspapers, already hobbled by censorship. But the real target is foreign journalists, especially foreign television. The new restraints, depending on how

they are enforced, could seal South Africa's black townships from outside scrutiny.

Verifiable reports of unrest have caused skittish foreign investors to pull back from South Africa. Lack of verifiable accounts risks something worse — rumor, exaggeration and anger. The Pretoria regime accuses the news media of inciting violence. Crowds surely do behave differently when the cameras are rolling, and people who mobilize crowds know television's magnifying, electrifying effect. Television coverage of police mauling unarmed demonstrators has struck apartheid where it hurts: on the world's evening news. But banning cameras will not restore social peace. Nor will it enhance a beleaguered regime's credibility, at home or abroad.

President P.W. Botha has yet to find solid political ground between those who clamor for reform and extremists who have just beaten his National Party in a parliamentary by-election. Unable to build a consensus for reform within South Africa and angry at the world press for showing how much it is needed, he now blames the messenger for the message. The message, however, reverberates: Fire!

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Yurchenko Affair

The turnaround of Vitaly Yurchenko drives stunned observers to the full range of theories created to deal with the murky of espionage. Always a favorite is a theory of Soviet wizardry which holds, in this instance, that the KGB cleverly planned the defection and defection of one of its elite officials to embarrass the CIA or to weaken Ronald Reagan's summit hand. Another is that Mr. Yurchenko was caught up in the peculiar confusion of motives and roles to which, if the spy novels have it right, people in the business of deception are especially prone. A third theory is that in the last year or so a cataclysm in the whole system of international espionage has created among agents and intelligence services a pervasive sense of insecurity, of familiar moorings being lost, and has resulted in a series of defections and unmaskings that may not yet have come to an end. A fourth school holds that Mr. Yurchenko was not nearly so big a fish as was generally supposed when he was caught.

You do not have to be able to plumb the depths of this case on the Soviet side, however, to have disturbing questions about the manner in which it was handled on the American side. From the first evasive leaks to the press about the catch of a blue-chip defector, to the glee freely expressed in the resultant sure discomfort of the KGB, the CIA and those influenced

by its briefings in Congress and elsewhere have acted in a strangely incautious and amateurish way. It is not clear that professional procedures to ascertain the bona fides of a defector, and to retain the confidence of this difficult breed, were followed closely. Early on, according to what has been reported, Mr. Yurchenko enjoyed cozy meetings in a social setting with the CIA's brass. Somehow a ranking Soviet officer still in the stage of debriefing was watched so laxly that he could make his way to a Soviet haven in Washington.

Mr. Yurchenko, in his press conference on Monday, had every reason to give a report that he thought might ease his passage home in what are bound to be severe circumstances. His observations on the way he was treated by his temporary American hosts have to be taken skeptically. People who do the work he chose can have no illusions about the unforgiving nature of the world they inhabit.

We understand that there are facts and relationships that have to be held secret in these matters. But Americans also need a reliable explanation of what happened in this apparently unprecedented case. They need to know how the CIA let itself be made a fool of in so incredible a fashion, and how responsibility for it is to be assumed — and by whom.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Before the Summit, Yurchenko

Having first taken the propaganda initiative, the Russians now appear to be playing down the summit prospects. Yet both sides are wise enough to know that as far as Western Europe is concerned this is no longer, if it ever was, a propaganda battle but a genuine argument about matters of substance. There will be some weariness if the main endeavor is to cast the blame on the other side.

It seems just possible that the carefully staged [Vitaly] Yurchenko demarche was part of a process of blame distribution, should that prove necessary in two weeks' time. If so it was not a success. Rather than seek to embarrass each other, the two sides could better spend the remaining interval on sweetening rather than souring the atmosphere.

— The Guardian (London).

When the KGB man held his press conference, the CIA inexcusably froze, giving the Russians a propaganda field day with a phony charge that one of their men had been kidnapped and tortured, and had heroically escaped from a restaurant in Georgetown. Belatedly, friends of the CIA are fanning out all over town to assure us that poor Vitaly was merely a heartbroken lover, rejected by a Soviet diplomat's wife who was willing to play around with a KGB colonel but not a defector.

Critics of the CIA say that the KGB man was not properly "nurtured" by his handlers, and that if he had been pampered and loved he would never have "changed his mind."

Both theories overlook the fact that this spy is a trained liar who long ago chose deception as a way of life. In the grand tradition of Yuri Nosenko, he was a fake defector. He came over to make America's spooks look like saps and to titillate the FBI with dark hints about congressional aides. Presumably he has discredited polygraph tests for years to come.

Task force chief Colin Thompson should

have given him a rigorous, skeptical debriefing, and quarantined him on suspicion of carrying contagious disinformation. The slim pickings offered, and the Russian's failure to supply the names of assets known to have reported to him in Canada, should have set off warning bells; instead he was embraced and touted in the worst example of CIA naïveté since William Colby fired James Angleton and vouched for the planted Yuri Nosenko. No wonder so many of us suspect that Mount Alto moles burrow where orchids used to grow.

— Columnist William Safire.

### Hard Times for Oil Exporters

Times are hard for oil producers. Every producer, it seems, has its own special need for increasing production. Topping the list is probably Mexico, which has a billion-dollar earthquake repair bill. The Iranians and Iraqis are still at each other's throats and thus sell indiscriminately to anyone. Nigeria is cash-strapped. Britain is running its North Sea wells dry and could collapse once its reserves are used up, a study on the economy's future recently said. Malaysia is in similar straits.

Compared with others, the country's problems seem mild. But oil production will increase by 18 percent next year to maintain its share to government revenue.

Although OPEC still has an official selling price, the fact is that OPEC's official price structure bears no resemblance to reality today. [Therefore] OPEC members have no choice but to stick to the agreed 16 million barrels per day in order to protect the market. Declining oil prices mean revenue shortfalls and less development among developing oil producers. For financially strapped countries such as Mexico, Nigeria and Indonesia, it means further difficulties in repaying debts, and more protectionism. In the end all will lose, oil producers and consumers alike.

— The Business Times (Kuala Lumpur).

## Development Works in the Third World

By Pranay Gupta

COPENHAGEN — The West is more attentive these days to the twin demons of famine and the debt crisis than to the continuing Third World drama of development. Yet development is the best hope for overcoming those demons. It is fashionable among skeptics in the West to assert that development aid has been a waste. That charge ignores a striking change that such aid has brought about in the Third World — what Bradford Morse, the American who heads the United Nations Development Program, calls the "release of human energy."

It is not merely that people are living longer and are in better health, nor even that literacy is on the rise. Nor is it only a question of more dams and roads being built. In the 35 years since the West began pumping what now amounts to an estimated \$500 billion into development assistance, there has come about a significant change in attitude among Third Worlders.

A new self-reliance is evident to those of us who travel in the Third World. Western aid has created a sharp increase in the capacity of people to absorb technology. And so, while Third World governments may owe a trillion dollars to Western financial institutions, at the grass roots there is greater confidence among people in their own capacity to change their living conditions.

Another significant change is a growing conviction that private enterprise and the market economy are far better tools for economic growth than state socialism. The development experience suggests that virtually every socialist attempt at economic progress in the Third World has failed conspicuously. The ultimate triumph of market-oriented capitalism may be near.

During recent travels I have seen confirmed

practitioners of state-run socialism — such as Burma, China and Tanzania — embarking on liberalization of their economies, a startling remodeling based if not on the concept of laissez-faire then at least on a system of incentives.

Why has this development story not received the sort of attention it merits? Why, when the subject is raised, is one likely to hear that development is just a license for Third World types to buy fancy cars and pay themselves fat, tax-free salaries in international agencies?

Scores of officials from development agencies — including the World Bank, the UN Development Program and UNICEF — met in Copenhagen this week to examine such questions. They agreed that part of their problem was that development agencies usually tell their stories only to others in the development community — preaching to the converted. The age of propaganda has ended and the "development story" needs to be told in sharp, human terms. Millions of lives have been affected for the better. It is a believable story that needs to be told believably.

Attending their meetings, an observer was struck by the candor. Participants did not gloss over the perceived failures of "development." They took into account criticism that the original United Nations development mandate was at worst innocuous and at best mildly benign.

The discussed criticism that the UN development machinery often substitutes international bureaucracy for real projects. A frequent charge has been that funding mechanisms and governance systems sometimes insulate multilateral

aid administration, particularly within the United Nations family, from effective accountability.

All the same, these experts voiced a belief that when you look at the grass roots you find the development process to be working — working in different capacities and at different speeds, to be sure, but in a way that gives cause for hope not only to aid recipients but also to the donors.

The people of the Third World no longer seem to be saying, "Give us more." They are reforming their systems and turning more to themselves for innovative methods to ensure development.

But the Third World does expect continued understanding from the West: less protectionism and a more effective way to tackle the debt crisis, perhaps through debt adjustment so that poor countries will have money for internal development. The Third World is pointing out that the international debt crisis will not be resolved unless Third World economies keep growing.

Another message from Copenhagen is that donor countries cannot hope to keep throwing money at emergency situations. Such aid is needed now, but it is no substitute for long-term development. The solution is to help the Third World promote further development so that the root causes of emergencies such as famine — poor food distribution and rampant population growth, for example — are tackled effectively. Development is the only worthwhile answer for the long term. And it has been shown to work.

The writer, author of "Vengeance: India After the Assassination of Indira Gandhi," is completing a book on the impact of development programs in the Third World. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## A Historic Chance Because Moscow Needs Détente

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — If

the United States really wants to improve political relations with the Soviet Union and end the nuclear arms race, the Geneva summit may be a historic opportunity. The reason is not that the Soviet Union has suddenly become a benign or like-minded superpower but that, as Mikhail Gorbachev has made clear repeatedly, his foreign policy is an extension of domestic policy. To carry out his program of reform at home, he needs détente and arms control abroad.

None of this is acknowledged by the Reagan administration, which seems to have an acute case of cold war myopia about developments inside the Soviet Union. Ever since Mr. Gorbachev became general secretary in March, it has portrayed him as a slicker but traditional Soviet apparition, and his policy statements as nothing but "public relations."

In reality, everything indicates that

Mr. Gorbachev is the first reform-minded Soviet leader since Nikita Khrushchev in the 1950s. Even before taking office, he pointedly identified himself with the reformist wing of the party, calling for "deep transformations" in the state economic system. Since March he has outlined a far-reaching decentralization of industrial management and curtailment of ministerial control, while declaring that "more major, important decisions" are still to come. If recent proposals in Pravda and Izvestia are an indication, those decisions may introduce, among other things, a considerably larger role for private enterprise and market relations.

Such reforms will not bring capitalism or democracy to the Soviet Union, but they will, inescapably, entail liberalizing changes in various areas. They may not alter the situa-

tion of active dissidents, but they will improve the everyday life of millions of ordinary citizens and, by easing the political atmosphere and specifically censorship, respond to the aspirations of thousands of intellectuals and artists. Mr. Gorbachev may be preparing to pick up the Khrushchev banner of official de-Stalinization, as suggested in September by two prominent anti-Stalinist publications by Yevgeny Yevushenko, a bellwether of that long-suppressed cause.

But these internal possibilities stand no chance without a significant improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations — for two fundamental reasons. First, economic reforms will require major new investments in non-defense sectors, especially consumer-related industries. Given the lagging rate of Soviet economic growth, such expenditures will be im-

possible unless military spending can be reduced or at least frozen. That will require an end to the strategic weapons race. It certainly precludes anything as costly as President Reagan's "star wars" program.

Second, Mr. Gorbachev needs détente-like relations if he is to become a strong reform leader in the deeply conservative Soviet system. He has brought reform-minded officials into the top leadership, and he recently ousted two opponents of economic change, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and the longtime Gosplan chief, Nikolai Baibakov. But he must overcome widespread protests, in the party elite and the state bureaucracy, that even modest decentralization and liberalization are too dangerous because of a "growing American threat." Better relations with Western Europe, Japan and China, which the Gorbachev leadership is also promising, cannot solve this central problem. In official Soviet eyes, America is the source of the arms race.

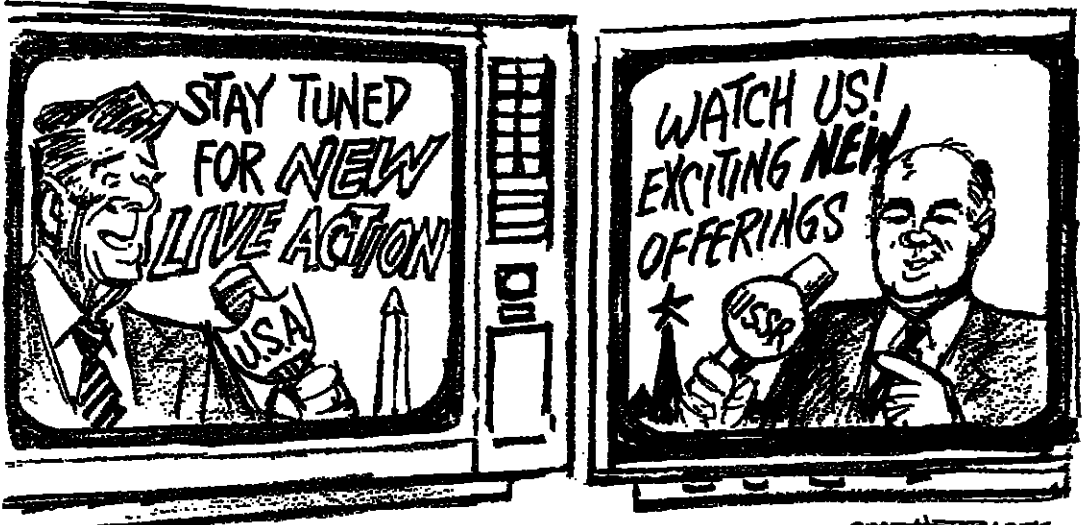
Despite these compelling domestic factors behind Mr. Gorbachev's appeals for a "revival of détente," he will not come to Geneva as a supplicant. Although eager to negotiate political and military agreements, he will be "tough," as the American cliché goes, partly because all leaders of great powers must be so, but also because of his special position as the Soviet Union's youngest and most Westernized leader in 60 years.

Those personal traits, along with his reform program, have aroused resentment among old-line conservatives who have been heard to refer to him derisively as *malchik*, or "the kid." Such attitudes no doubt motivated Andrei Gromyko's unusual assurance to the Central Committee: "Comrades, this man has a nice smile but he's got iron teeth."

If not in a conciliatory President Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev can show his teeth back home simply by insisting on U.S. recognition of the Soviet Union's right to equal political status in world affairs. Granted that, Mr. Gorbachev will negotiate at Geneva in accord with his domestic imperative that substantially improved relations are "extremely necessary."

At stake is the political agenda of a new generation of Soviet officials. Unable to claim credit for the great achievements of the past, from industrialization and the defeat of Nazi Germany to the nation's rise to superpower status, they may seek their generational destiny in reform at home instead of more power abroad. If the Reagan administration fails to seize this opportunity for a new and possibly lasting détente, it will be saying that the United States prefers cold war and a nuclear arms race.

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton University and a frequent commentator on Soviet affairs.



## But Gorbachev Has the Weaker Hand

By Andrew Nagorski

NEW YORK — Mikhail Gorbachev has one major asset as he prepares for Geneva: The West is continuing to see what it wants to see in Soviet policy and behavior. Assumptions, not Soviet reality, are the primary basis for Western conclusions. Evidence that contradicts those assumptions is ignored.

By any objective standard, the new Soviet leader should be coming to Geneva as the weaker of the two parties. But Western failure to analyze Soviet weaknesses will allow him to bargain with Ronald Reagan from a perceived position of equality.

Soviet officials are themselves often astounded by the ease of their victories in getting Westerners to see only what they want them to see. Many Western visitors pose no challenge whatsoever. From the intellectuals who praise the wonders of the Soviet penal system in the 1930s to Billy Graham, who came to the Soviet Union in the 1980s and marveled at the religious freedom, Western visitors have demonstrated an infinite capacity for self-deception.

Russians who participate in forums of East-West cooperation are generally accepted on the terms they choose for themselves. Thus, the Nobel Peace Prize Committee apparently saw little difference between Dr. Yevgeny Chazov, co-founder of this year's prize-winning group, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and his fellow doctors in the West, who are moved by their individual concerns about the arms race. The committee overlooked the fact that Dr. Chazov represents a regime and a medical establishment — he is deputy minister of health, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and a personal physician to Soviet leaders — that have for years been dispatching members of the one small, independent Soviet peace group to psychiatric hospitals and labor camps.

Western politicians, both liberal and conservative, are also prone to selective perception when it serves their interests. During the 1980 presidential campaign, Ronald Reagan opposed Jimmy Carter's grain embargo on the grounds that it hurt only American farmers, not the Soviet

Union. Moscow was happy to agree with this assessment, never explaining why it was so infuriated by an embargo that allegedly had no impact. But there was evidence that, at least initially, the embargo seriously disrupted shipping and inland transport while Moscow scrambled to line up alternative suppliers, and that this deepened an already serious food crisis. Mr. Reagan chose to ignore such evidence for electoral reasons.

Today Mr. Gorbachev can look strong because Westerners choose to view him as strong. He and his agenda for the summit meeting have dominated Western press reports in recent weeks. The official part of this agenda is his crusade against "star wars."

To be sure, Mr. Gorbachev has inherited a system with proven strengths. It maintains highly effective mechanisms of repression, based on the lasting legacy of wholesale terror. Since his ascension, four dissidents are known to have died in labor camps, and administrative procedures for confining others to mental hospitals have been simplified.

Centralized planning allows the state to concentrate its resources as it wishes, particularly on the military, even when the economic base shows signs of decay. But Mr. Gorbachev and his planners know how widespread that decay already is. The East-West technology gap is steadily growing, no matter how much technology the KGB manages to steal from the West. A sullen population can be forced to dig tunnels for the Moscow subway but not to produce the next generation of computers.

The bureaucracy remains profoundly ambivalent about advanced technology, both coveting it and fearing its potential. In a society where a Xerox machine is considered a dangerous weapon, the idea of giving ordinary citizens broad access to computers, with the information they can provide, is profoundly unsettling.

What should be expected from Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva? His first priority is to block "star wars" because it raises the specter of a Western spurt in technology that could leave his system in the dust. He probably does not truly fear that the development of "star wars" would tempt the West to make a first strike, but he has to be frightened by the prospect of a

diminution of the intimidating power of the Soviet military. The longer-term goal is likely to be to convince the West that it should share its technology, thereby helping Moscow resolve its high-tech dilemma.

This gives the West an opportunity for some tough bargaining. Any progress toward an agreement should be conditioned on progress on arms control but also on human rights, Afghanistan and Poland. Mr. Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly on regional conflicts was a start toward broadening the summit agenda.

The writer is chief of Newsweek's Bonn bureau and author of "Reluctant Farewell: An American Reporter's Candid Look Inside the Soviet Union." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

### There's Business to Do

Along with a chance to meet Russian people, American visitors to the Soviet Union get an opportunity to see America from fresh perspectives. For example, I found the view of President Reagan from the streets and on the television screens of Moscow as enlightening as our delegation's visit to the Kremlin or our conference with a panel that included a Soviet general. As a member of a traveling group that included two U.S. congressmen, a journalist and arms control negotiators, I return from Russia with an impression of Ronald Reagan as a leader who says *nyet* and little else when it comes to dialogue with his Soviet counterparts.

Perhaps he underestimates the effect of his definition of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire." Russian commentators repeat the phrase so often that it has become part of the popular language. A national culture known for its anxiety is unlikely to toss off this sort of evidence. It is offered as evidence that America does not want and will not encourage détente or significant arms reduction.

This image of my country concerns me for several reasons, but primarily because it is not accurate. The United States is historically the world leader in the science of conflict resolution. A review of labor-management policies and practices would indicate that Americans are masters at nonviolent negotiation. Universities offer courses in negotiating skills; patterns for conflict resolu-

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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## The Dupe Might Be Yurchenko

By Allan E. Goodman

WASHINGTON — Vitaly Yurchenko is lying. The Soviet intelligence agent says he was "forcibly abducted" last August in Rome by the CIA, brought "unconscious" to the United States, "forced to take some drugs" during his debriefing and then, "due to a momentary lapse of attention" of his case officers, given a chance on Saturday to "break out to freedom and come to the Soviet Embassy" in Washington.

Those claims have absolutely no basis in fact. U.S. intelligence services rarely encourage defections, and never do so by the use of force and drugs. The CIA would much rather persuade the potential defector to remain in place; once someone defects, his or her connection to information dries up. While Soviet defectors often disclose much-needed details about past KGB methods and operations, the days of scoops on current information are over.

Once in the United States, defectors are handled with kid gloves. Drugs, especially, are anathema. To use drugs would deprive the United States of the all-important high ground in espionage, discourage others from working for America and call into question any information derived from a defector's debriefing.

To succeed, defectors need to establish a relationship of trust so as to draw out the most detailed picture possible of the intelligence group with which the defector worked. All this cannot be pleasant for the defector, who knows that he or she is an object of contempt not only in the country betrayed but in the new one as well. The strain of escape, the permanent severing of family and cultural bonds and the endless hours of debriefing take their toll.

None of that was evident on Mr. Yurchenko's face in front of the cameras at his press conference in the Soviet Embassy. He was poised. His indignant rhetoric about American "kidnappers" was, I suspect, meant to play well in Europe and the Third World on the eve of the U.S.-Soviet summit, at which Soviet human rights violations are to be discussed.

In short, I think that he was a plant, and that his debriefers probably suspected him of being one. He would have done better to look a little more bewildered, hung over, mistreated, to make his case convincing.

What happened is probably this: Mr. Yurchenko, a senior KGB officer, believed that he had convinced U.S. intelligence operatives in Rome that he wished to defect. They played along, reserving judgment until he voluntarily entered U.S. territory.

There may have been some early concrete results from the debriefing process if Mr. Yurchenko implicated U.S. personnel who appeared to have been working for Soviet intelligence. But the subsequent hours of debriefing must have convinced U.S. experts that he was not genuine.

How he got away from U.S. intelligence officers and to the Soviet Embassy is anybody's guess, but I think officials were suspicious enough to tempt him into running. And he did.

The KGB will not be pleased with Mr. Yurchenko's performance. He could not have learned much in a month to add to what the Soviet intelligence service already knows about the CIA and how it handles defectors. He probably did use Soviet agents in the United States whose cover might have been shaky. He certainly scared Soviet agents who know the KGB's willingness to expose low-level operatives in order to establish a plant as bona fide.

Mr. Yurchenko will probably return to Moscow to a much-publicized hero's welcome — and ostracism by his colleagues, then early retirement. I would not be a bit surprised to learn some months from now that an allegedly independent Vitaly Yurchenko is in a Soviet mental institution and will never be heard from again.

The writer is associate dean at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. He joined the CIA in 1975, and from 1976-80 was the presidential briefing coordinator for the agency's director. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

### FROM OUR NOV. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Chinese Demand a Parliament**  
PEKING — Ten thousand students paraded with banners and lanterns, shouting "banzais" for the Constitution, the Emperor and China [on Nov. 7], in celebration of the decree granting an earlier convening of Parliament than was at first intended. The enthusiasm shown was not, however, reflected in the provincial assembly, the Tzu-cheng-yuan. The formal reception of the Imperial edict precipitated a heated debate. Speeches of provincial members revealed disappointment that Parliament was not to open earlier than 1913. The keynote of the speeches was that the convening of Parliament is essential if China is to escape Corea's fate. Leading members hotly demanded that the Government show how it hopes to protect Manchuria during the ensuing three years.

**1935: Spread of African War Feared**  
DIBOUTI, French Somaliland — The problem confronting France and England in this part of the world is the possible spread of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. Opinion in British and French Somaliland is that Premier Mussolini's program is so definitely outlined that he is committed to action which may lead to serious incidents. England is making certain she will not be caught by surprise. Protection has been assured from the Sudan to Somaliland and even to Kenya. She has increased 20-fold her air force in the Sudan and has added to the number of planes patrolling the Eritrean and Libyan frontiers. Defenses in the Suez and the Mediterranean have been reinforced, while at the southern end of the Red Sea England is also prepared to combat any warlike moves.

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November 8, 1985

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## Foie Gras Frais de Canard to Go? The Lofty Tour d'Argent Establishes A Grocery Outpost at Street Level

PARIS — He wears a blue cornflower in his lapel ("I would feel naked without it") as if it were a touch of imperial purple, and why not? Claude Terrail can trace the history of the Tour d'Argent, his three-star restaurant, back four centuries, and his maternal grandfather was the proprietor of the Café Anglais, a famous 19th-century restaurant mentioned by Proust and domain of the great and unapproachable chef Adolphe Duglère of the sole of that name.

Terrail's eye is vigilant, his waistline slim despite 40 years in his tower, his dress impeccable; his charm is both as crisp and as unctuous as his famous *canard pressé* and his flourishes as expensive as a Chateau Lafite '45.

Why on earth would such a man want to become a grocer? For the truth is that right across the street from the Tour d'Argent, at 2 Rue Cardinal-Lemoine, there is now a shop called Les Comptoirs de la Tour d'Argent that sells edibles under the Tour d'Argent

### MARY BLUME

label and also Claude Terrail napery, peignoirs and neckties decorated with sitting ducks or silver towers. Not the sort of cravat that Mr. Terrail would be caught dead in.

His own necktie is elegantly *tachiste*. "It's four years old, I could hardly expect people to buy something that old, could I?" Sometimes *fondant* wouldn't melt in his mouth.

He has gone into groceries, he explains, for a sole reason: to protect the Tour's customers. The shop across the street became vacant and, fearing that a low-class restaurant might open whose customers would offend his own with uncouth words and gestures, he promptly decided to take over the premises. Now not only can his guests descend from his fastness without fear of running an unsightly and unmanly gander, but they can also, as Mr. Terrail puts it, "leave Paris with a *foie gras frais de canard* tucked under their arm to eat in Hong Kong or New York or Timbuktu."

The duck and goose livers at the Comptoirs are prepared under the supervision of the Tour's chef, Dominique Bouchet, and are the only

"Some people talk about a return to the source. I talk about a return to the sauce. I am for sauces because I am a restaurateur. Otherwise everyone might as well stay home and eat porridge," says Claude Terrail.

fresh foodstuffs available, the rest being bottled or canned. The prices range from eight francs for 50 grams of Dijon mustard to 17,000 francs for a bottle of Fine Clos du Griffon 1788.

There are 22 kinds of tea, 14 jams, 9 olive oils, 4 honeys, a *vinaigrette française* salad dressing every bit as good as Paul Newman's and canned Sauce Montmorency, canned Sauce Mazarine and canned Sauce Marco Polo.

The Sauce Marco Polo can be served with poultry, meat, shellfish and fish and is Mr. Terrail's pride and joy since it introduced Parisians to green peppercorns some 25 years before they became as common as *petit pois*.

"I defy anyone to tell the difference between this sauce and one made at the last minute!" says Mr. Terrail. "I have taken the gamble and put my name at risk."

He would not dream of selling meat to accompany his sauce. "Meat is a personal affair," he says sternly. "One person likes it rare, another well-done, another medium. It is not a responsibility I can take. My sauce awaits them — they can prepare their chicken or meat or fish as they wish."

"Some people talk about a return to the source. I talk about a return to the sauce. I am for sauces because I am a restaurateur. Otherwise everyone might as well stay home and eat porridge."

INSTEAD of porridge, he would like to see them eat his *foie gras d'indes truffés des Trois Empereurs* (810 francs for 600 grams) as prepared for the first time by Duglère in October 1867, at the Dinner of the Three Emperors at the Café Anglais. The host was Terrail's grandfather, Claudius Burdel, the occasion was the Paris World's Fair, the three emperors were Wilhelm I of Prussia, Czar Nicholas and the future Nicholas II (Bismarck also came along) and the *foie gras* became a classic. It must be eaten within two days but Terrail hopes eventually to have a preserved or semi-preserved version.

He is also going to have Claude Terrail chocolates by Christmas-time, and until the fine weather changed he sold ice cream cones, at his 5-year-old son's suggestion, at five francs or nine francs for a double. His prices are not lower-high.

"The shops are a showcase for pretty things. The Tour d'Argent does well, thank God. If we sell enough to pay the rent, fine. But I wouldn't want it thought that Les Comptoirs de la Tour d'Argent are a business."

Still, there is the inevitable comparison with Pierre Cardin who has spied his name on countless products and whose recently ac-



Claude Terrail and the view from the tower.

quired former three-star restaurant (it is no longer listed in the Michelin guide) Maxim's, has everything packaged under its label from spaghetti to sardines.

"Cardin is very intelligent," Terrail says. "The idea is the same. All I can say in all simplicity is that Maxim's hasn't a star and each time I do something I put my three stars at risk. If Maxim's does something only so-so, it's not a drama. If I do something less than perfect, it is."

That is the only difference. Cardin is certainly more intelligent than I am. He has boutiques, hotels, airplanes, things everywhere all over the world. That's not my aim."

There is no reason to disbelieve Terrail's view that his shop is a way of defending his tower and its guests from unruly oafs. On the side, it might inspire his guests to respond with proper dignity to his seigneurial welcome and to stop pinching the coffee spoons ("Even the French do it," he sighs). These can now be purchased for 140 francs at the Comptoirs, as well as the frequently purloined Tour ashtrays, which means that for only 25 francs a guest can leave the restaurant with a free conscience and without a suspicious bulge in the pocket.

THOSE who wish to economize on having a meal at the Tour but let the folks back home think they did, can spend 90 francs on an authentic Tour d'Argent menu rather than about 1,000 francs a person on an authentic Tour d'Argent dinner.

Before the Paris venture, Terrail had already sold some prepared foods in Tokyo and the United States and he thinks the future may even be spacious enough to accommodate a Claude Terrail menswear line. Despite his disclaimers, it looks as if Terrail really is in business with his Comptoirs and after some hesitation he agrees that he is.

"I think," he finally says, "that we shouldn't have complexes about being, as you call it, grocers. The Claude Terrail line — that's it, if we do it in good taste. After all," he states, "we are the creators of taste."

## Sounds of Exotic Cultures Enter Musical Mainstream

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — Ever since Western explorers ventured out beyond the known limits of civilization, those back home have been fascinated by exotic cultures. In the late 19th century, at the height of colonialism, this fascination had begun to express itself overtly in Western art, so much so that the Museum of Modern Art here could mount a whole show last season documenting the influence of "primitive" art on the modernists. This influence has continued unabated (except for the disruptions of war) to the present day, and forms the bedrock for any attempt to explain the recent sharp increase in popularity of non-Western music in New York and the West in general.

In the colonial past, Westerners may have been titillated by the exotic, but they also looked down upon the arts of other cultures as lower on the evolutionary scale — or less imbued with divine grace — than their own. Today, shaken in our world-conquering self-confidence, we are more willing — eager, even — to seek out the exotic for enlightenment.

More and more Westerners, especially among the young, seem to be yearning for alternatives to the dull normality of too much mainstream art. Non-Western arts in general, and music in particular, provide such alternatives — music that is overtly religious, tied to man's mystical aspirations and kinetic energies in a more direct yet mysterious way than our own music.

"I sense a bit of boredom in the music business in the West, both classical and popular," says Robert Browning, whose non-Western concerts at the tiny downtown Alternative Museum over the last decade laid the groundwork for his newly founded World Music Institute, designed to present such music on a broader scale. Browning adds that a healthy portion of his Alternative Museum audiences consisted of composers and musicians, mostly from the experimental, jazz and popular areas.

"People want something new and different, something they aren't finding in Western art forms," suggests Peter Grill, director of the performing arts program at the Japan Society.

No city in the world can offer a wider variety of such exotic musical alternatives than New York. This week alone, Soh Daiko, a troupe specializing in Japanese drumming, will be at the Japan Society on Friday and Saturday nights. And on Saturday, Carnegie Hall will be the site of another of the many Festival of India presentations this season, this one an ambitious concert sponsored by Browning's World Music Institute. The program will feature Nikhil Banerjee, one of the masters of the *sitar* (the same ornately decorated, guitar-like instrument played by Ravi Shankar), as well as the Langas and Manghaniyars, folk musicians from the remote Thar Desert region of the northwestern Indian state of Rajasthan.

But these are the mere iceberg-tips that happen to be surfacing this week. New Yorkers are being positively deluged these days with concerts representing the high-art traditions of India, the Middle East, Indonesia, Japan and even, belatedly, China: with folk and popular music from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and now, slowly, with noncommercial folk traditions from the entire planet. Sometimes, these musicians accompany dance or theater troupes. But more and more often, they appear here on their own.

The big troupes and the smaller musical groups appear not just in major midtown spaces. They also frequent the new downtown Triplex Theater, where the World Music Institute is offering the bulk of its concerts. And now there are several glamorous spaces consecrated to non-Western performers, chief among them the Asia Society, whose fancy new building on Park Avenue at 70th Street, completed in 1981, includes a lovely 258-seat basement theater, and the Japan Society, whose handsome building near the United Nations contains a 279-seat

theater that is being used more and more for performances of traditional Japanese arts — like the Soh Daiko troupe.

The present popularity of non-Western concerts was preceded by what seems now to have been an anticipatory burst of interest in the late 1960s, sparked by the Beatles' involvement with all things Indian. Shankar suddenly found himself a star of the counter-culture, to his considerable bemusement.

While that mass popularity faded by the early '70s, it seems in retrospect to have helped provide the foundation for today's more sophisticated audience. Partly that is because a generation that had its interest piqued in the late '60s studied the music seriously and is now coming into positions of influence within the presenting organizations and in the media.

A growing number of Westerners have attended ethnomusicology courses — both the academic study of non-Western music and, more strikingly, its actual performance. Ethnomusicologists were also primarily responsible for the easy availability of non-Western music on recordings, especially the popular Nonesuch Explorer series. Ethnomusicology students have come to the fore in such academic bodies as the American Institute of Indian Studies, which organized the American tour of the folk musicians at Carnegie Hall Saturday. Or they have founded or taken over actual performing or presenting institutions.

ONE example is Browning, the Englishman widely credited as the catalytic force behind the current popularity of non-Western concerts here. Another is Ralph Samuelson, an American expert on the shakuhachi, the Japanese flute. Samuelson is also associate director of the Asian Cultural Council, which funds artists' exchanges, and president of the Society for Asian Music, which offers a Sunday afternoon concert series at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

One other explanation for New York's growing centrality in world music lies in its growing world centrality. Other Western capitals — London or Paris, for example — remain centers primarily for the kinds of non-Western music played in lands they once colonized. The Indian music flourishes in London and African music in Paris, partly because there are large ethnic communities there who want to hear the music of "the old country."

New York's ethnic communities span a wider range, probably, than those of any other Western city. There are Latins of every description here, Africans, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Iranians, Indians, Southeast Asians, enough people from the Caribbean to sustain huge annual festivals. And New York's approximation of a microcosm of the world's ethnic variety has been made more exact in the past decade, with an enormous influx of Asian and Latin peoples.

Some of these immigrants were well-to-do in their homelands; others have risen on the economic scale once they got here. Browning estimates that at least half the audiences at his recent weekend of Triplex Theater concerts of Indian music came from the New York Indian community. Soh Daiko, the Japanese drummers, consist of members of the New York Japanese-American community. "There are second- and third-generation Americans who are trying to rediscover the cultural roots their parents turned their backs on," says Grill.

It is not just a rise in the number of New York outlets for foreign musicians that explains the recent increase in such concerts here. There is now a growing nationwide network of independent promoters (many within black or ethnic communities), universities and museums that can make extensive tours possible. And no one has done more to organize that network than Beate Gordon, the longtime director of the performing arts department at the Asia Society (that society at the outset as well as the Asian Cultural Council were funded by the late John D. Rockefeller 3d, whose role in the fostering of non-Western music here deserves special mention on its own). Gordon makes at least one extensive trip abroad each year to scout out new performers for the society and the country at large.

Such tours are facilitated by a new willingness by foreign governments and corporations to underwrite them. Japan, which Grill says has grown increasingly sensitive to the need for international public relations, has the semi-governmental Japan Foundation for such purposes, and the similarly organized Indian Council for Cultural Relations in New Delhi has helped fund many of the Festival of India tours. National airlines will sometimes help with transportation. And in America, the Japan Society has actively solicited corporate support for major tours —

Continued on page 8



Nikhil Banerjee, a master of the sitar.

## Authors Become Public Figures as Dutch Fiction Booms

by Marise Simons

AMSTERDAM — If a nation's reading habits are in any way a measure of its frame of mind, then the Netherlands is in a state of ebullience. Reports that Europe is slumped in cultural fatigue appear not to have reached here. Poets, playwrights and essayists have always had an audience in the Netherlands, but of late people have responded strongly to fiction writers in search of a new social cohesion. Not since the Eighties, the Dutch modernist literary movement of the 1880s, have the novel and novelists carried such authority.

Dutch authors have become public figures and are called on to produce columns, speeches and interviews on a broad range of subjects, as though they were society's newly appointed arbiters. In the last few years, fiction (excluding crime novels, science fiction and romances) has jumped from 10 to 17 percent of total book sales. "More than before, people are buying Dutch writers, both the established names and the new people who are not writing from an ivory tower," said Laurens van Krevelen, the director of Meulenhoff, a leading literary publisher.

Some skeptics argue that all this activity is a superficial trend created by the media and its cultural writers and their private lives, this argument goes, are merely the latest distraction in a country with increasingly short working hours and high unemployment. Readers, it is said, are more likely to thumb through the new book supplements to keep up with belleristic chatter than actually to read and finish the books.

But the buyers of fiction are mainly people between 18 and 30 years old, a new generation of readers for whom books appear to play an important role. "We have slowly dismantled our common ideals and beliefs," the novelist Kester Frerik said in one of the Amsterdam cafés that serve as literary salons. "Now we're seeing novels again that try to look for a philosophy, a vision, that do more than hold up a mirror of society."

The views of Frerik, who will be lecturing this year on Dutch literature at the University of Minnesota, are shared by others who think artists have gained in authority

as the traditional guides — politicians and priests — have lost status and credibility. "As we've taken things apart, power, religion, the university, we've made everything more complex," Hans Maarten van den Brink, a respected literary critic, said. "People are searching again for coherence, but not from experts who make things more complicated. They are turning to the arts. Museum visits have increased enormously. And people are looking to writers for a synthesizing voice."

The young men and women writing fiction here are not exactly providing answers. But their work, varying widely in style and theme, has a new optimistic tone, a daring shift in a nation where optimism has long been seen as naïveté or opportunism. "The difference today is that it is slowly becoming acceptable again to write about ethics, values, to touch on religious ideas, to be lyrical about nature," Van den Brink said. Oak de Jong, 32 years old, whose two novels, "Blowing Summer Dresses" and "Circle in the Grass," have had runaway sales, describes himself as a mystic. Ari van der Heijden, 32, has been chronicling the '60s and '70s, when educated youth turned to drug use, street violence and urban squatting as a way of life. He has called his trilogy in progress "A Toothless Time," a study of a generation stuck in adolescence but searching for its own values.

HARRY MULISCH, one of the Netherlands' most revered authors, is himself a man of irreverence. "The writer has become a kind of pop star, he's visible, he appears on TV," he said pouring black coffee in his studio, which is unusually spacious and tidy for Amsterdam's normally overfurnished canal houses. "Young people nowadays have more money, and they must have the new books; it's the done thing. Of course, as a writer, I think that's great. Snobism has always been a driving force for the arts. The Renaissance monarchs attracted writers and painters and musicians and let them work. Snobism is good for art."

His first novel sold 6,000 copies in six years and, he recalls, "no worse than what I did afterward." His latest book, "The Assault," has already sold a near-record 250,000 copies in the Netherlands. "The Assault," tells of

the killing of a Dutch collaborator during World War II that has consequences in the present. A compelling parable of war, it is being widely translated and appeared in the United States this year.

Publishers here say there is an awakening interest abroad in Dutch writing. Translations are being made into Swedish, German and French, and there are English-

The young men and women writing fiction here are not exactly providing answers. But their work, varying widely in style and theme, has a new optimistic tone, a daring shift in a nation where optimism has long been seen as naïveté or opportunism.

language versions of Mulisch's "Two Women" and "The Stone Bridge Bed," of "Rituals" by Coos Nooteboom, of "Turkish Fruit" by Jan Wolkers and of books by Marga Minco, Frans Kellendonk and Maarten het Hart.

But the process has been slow. In spite of all the literary activity in the Netherlands, "We need a Dutchman to win the Nobel Prize," Mulisch quipped. "That would change the whole outlook on our literature. In 1979 Louis-Paul Boon [a Flemish poet] got a letter from the Swedish ambassador inviting him to an audience. Everyone knows what that means. A few days later Boon died of a heart attack." Another candidate, the novelist Simon Vestdijk, "also died too soon."

One impediment, Mulisch said, is that there have been

no great writers to draw attention to the others. "Even the Scandinavians had Strindberg, Ibsen, Kierkegaard. Some people abroad may have heard of our Multatuli. Of course, a lot of Dutch writing has always belonged to the naturalistic drawing room tradition, which doesn't do well abroad — portraits of daily life, Vermont on paper. We have no great problems. We are a small country under a gray sky with a Calvinist past."

The Dutch have been a nation of avid book buyers and printers since the 17th century, when their papermaking, printing and engraving turned the nation into Europe's center of publishing. Work from other countries was printed here because it was cheaper or because it was censored back home. The Netherlands' mixture of libertarian and mercantile spirit led Descartes and Pascal to publish here what they could not bring out in France. They were followed by Rousseau and Voltaire; the latter had such spats with his stingy Dutch publisher that he even modeled an unpleasant character in "Candide" after him.

According to the Institute for Book Research in Amsterdam, the Dutch nowadays spend close to \$40 a person annually on books. The English spend less than \$12. For a population of 14 million people, there are more than 1,100 public libraries. There is a bookstore for every 7,000 people, not counting the multitude of secondhand bookstores, elegantly known here as "antiquarium."

The Athenaeum bookshop, on Amsterdam's central Spui Street, is one of the city's choicest spots for literature, with a stock of more than 15,000 titles. Athenaeum is a fine barometer of shifting tastes: literary accounts of travels, old and new, occupy a prominent place, and an entire room is still devoted to classical texts and studies, ranging from the illustrated "Love and Seduction in Antiquity" to 21 titles on and by Aristotle. Purchases of French literature have dropped, the bookstore's director, Guus Schut said, since studying French ceased to be obligatory in high school.

By contrast, the importers of Penguin Books here say the Netherlands is the company's largest customer outside the English-speaking world. Popular American authors include Norman Mailer, Philip Roth, John Updike, John Irving, Raymond Carver and Ann Beattie.

Behind their jovial and broadminded manner, the Dutch are also a nation of quarrelsome citizens who like to exercise their considerable capacity for indignation. The premier Calvinists criticize the Roman Catholics, and the Catholics argue among themselves about the authority of the Vatican. Satire and parody thrive — but of late people have expressed concern that more bitter and insulting language has found its way into print.

THIS year the Netherlands' most prestigious literary prize became an object of strife and indignation and was not awarded at all. At issue was the work of Hugo Brands Corstius, a firebrand essayist and columnist variously described here as a brilliant wit and a verbal terrorist. Brands has invented a tongue of his own. Upperlands, with which he aims to free the Dutch language from the "clutches of prattle emanating from radio and mouth, from newspaper and postcard."

But he has also attacked many members of the establishment, particularly Catholics. Some months ago, when the jury of the national P. C. Hooft Prize for Literature awarded Brands the prize for 1984, the minister of culture vetoed the choice. The writer, the minister argued, had "injured part of the population" and his systematic insults did not deserve to be encouraged with a national award.

Brands retorted that the "minister against culture" had "declared war on literature." A noisy and lengthy national debate ensued — involving the cabinet, the prime minister, writers, artists' guilds and the press — on whether literary merit is separate from morality and therefore not in the government's domain. One effect of the ruckus has been the suggestion by some cultural critics that literary awards are better left to private rather than public institutions. The P. C. Hooft Prize jury has resigned, and while Dutch literature flourishes, it is uncertain whether the much-coveted prize will be awarded the next year.

Marise Simons, who reports from Latin America for The New York Times, is a frequent visitor to her native Netherlands. She wrote this article for The New York Times Book Review.



## TRAVEL

## Relaxed Exploration in New Orleans

by Frances Frank Marcus

**N**EW ORLEANS — New Orleans is a city of great satisfaction from the fact that the rest of the world has discovered blackened redfish. They have always known that their food was the best, along with their jazz and their Victorian architecture. Now news about Cajun cooking and its attempted cloning from Manhattan to Singapore has given the city an added lift.

Southern Louisiana has a tradition of good cooks, trained by the French who arrived in the 18th century. A surge of new restaurants combined with a slow economy has kept them striving to please. Fall and winter weather, which ranges from Indian summer to cool with an occasional cold snap, encourages the appetite. In addition, November brings camellias; December, poinsettias; Jan. 1, the Sugar Bowl, followed by the Super Bowl on Jan. 26. Two weeks later there is Mardi Gras, Feb. 11, a day that most people take as a holiday.

Few cities offer more relaxed exploring. The narrow streets of the French Quarter, the Vieux Carré, are ideal for walking, with refreshments at hand and eclectic possibilities for Christmas shopping. Royal Street is

good for antique hunting; Jackson Square for relaxing.

For observing the port, try Moon Walk beside the Mississippi in the French Quarter or a riverboat like the Natchez, a sternwheel steamboat, which offers two-hour cruises, from 11:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. The fare is \$9.50, \$4.75 for children.

A 90-cent ride on the St. Charles streetcar, the city's only remaining line, is also a must. Board a car on Carondelet Street just off Canal Street and try for a seat on a mahogany bench trimmed with brass. The route skirts the Garden District, a neighborhood of 19th-century mansions. To visit the zoo (9:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., weekdays, to 5 P.M. weekends), get off at Audubon Park. Entry fee: \$4.50, \$2 for children.

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park rangers lead four different free walking tours in and around the French Quarter. Some tours go to the historic St. Louis Cemetery No. 1 and the Garden District. Walks begin in the French Market at Decatur and Duane Streets. For details, call 504-589-2636.

The Delta Queen, a paddlewheel decorated in gold leaf and Tiffany glass, and its younger sister, the Mississippi Queen, begin fall cruises on the lower Mississippi in early November. From their west terminal, the boats will paddle upriver, visiting various plantations. Cruising to Vicksburg and back

from Dec. 20 to 27, the Mississippi Queen will celebrate a Cajun Christmas complete with cooking lessons. Other cruises range from two to seven nights, and the cost of a cabin for two runs from about \$375 to \$700 a night. Further details: 504-586-0631 or 800-543-1949.

Fall brings country festivals. The Destrehan Plantation House Festival will be held Nov. 9 and 10 on the Mississippi 20 miles upstream. Tables laden with regional food, arts and crafts will occupy the lawn beside the 1787 house built in West Indies and Greek Revival style. Entry fee: \$2.

The French Quarter's annual caroling will take place by candlelight in Jackson Square from 7 to 8 Dec. 22.

Christmas country-style is celebrated at Madewood, a plantation house on Bayou Lafourche 72 miles from New Orleans from 5:30 to 8:30 P.M. on Dec. 14. There will be carolers on the balcony and turkey dinner for 200. Tickets are \$40. There are hotels in Thibodaux, a half-hour's drive away, for those who want to stay overnight. Accommodations at Madewood have been booked for months, but if you're interested in making reservations for next year, write to 420 Julia Street, New Orleans, 70130 or call 504-524-1988.

One of the best small museums in the country, the 1857 Gallier House in the

French Quarter, which contains authentic furnishings and offers changing exhibits on dining habits, plumbing, linens and other aspects of the 19th century, will be decked out for Christmas beginning Dec. 7. Open from 10 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Monday to Saturday (last tour: 3:45; \$3).

**M**USIC is thriving in New Orleans. Young bands, modern jazz groups, and Dixieland are heard in hotel lobbies, shopping malls, restaurants and music clubs and on the street. On Saturday nights about 60 clubs offer live jazz, rhythm and blues or Cajun music. On week nights live music can be found at 30 or so clubs.

Preservation Hall (726 St. Peter Street: 504-522-2238 or 504-523-8939) is still the first stop for traditional jazz from 8:30 to 12:30 nightly. Thanksgiving and Christmas included but not Mardi Gras. Admission: \$2. Food and beverages are not sold, but spectators may bring drinks.

The Ragtime Ragtime, Creole Rice, the Louisiana Ragtime Jazz Ensemble and other jazz hands play from 9 to midnight Tuesday to Saturday in Le Jazz Meridien in the Hotel Meridien (614 Canal Street: 504-525-6500). Drinks start at \$3.25.

Sundays from 1 to 3 P.M. jazz players offer free concerts in the performance tent in the French Market's Dutch Alley. The French Market information booth at Decatur and St. Ann Streets has program details.

Bird lovers are in luck this year. The Spanish Colonial-style Presbytere, a state museum on Jackson Square, will open a John James Audubon show on Dec. 6. Organized by the American Museum of Natural History, it will run to Feb. 2. Hours: 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Tuesday to Sunday. Entry fee: \$2.

From Nov. 10 to Jan. 12 the New Orleans Museum of Art in City Park will display works by David, Ingres, Degas, Renoir and Picasso among others, all collected by the local philanthropist Muriel Bultman Francis.

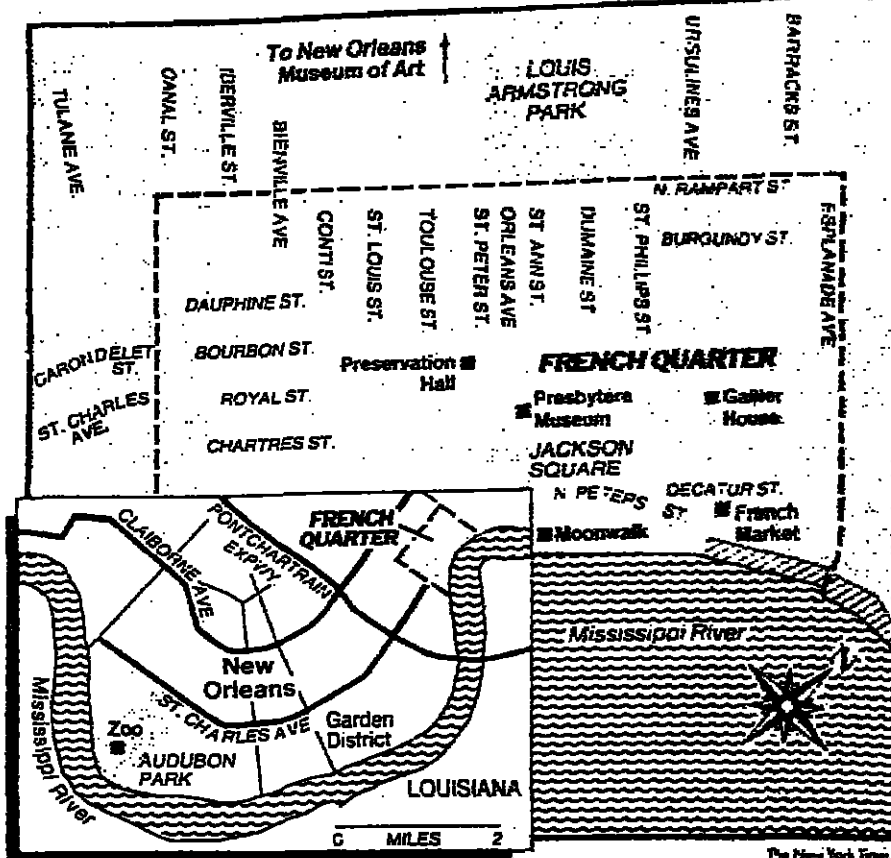
From Dec. 8 to Jan. 26 the museum will focus on painters admired by French kings from the time of Louis XIV to the French Revolution. Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tuesday to Sunday; entry fee: \$3.

Thanks to overly optimistic hotel builders, New Orleans is now prime ground for bargain hunting, especially for those who would like a room in a small French Quarter hotel.

One of the best is Grenoble House (329 Dauphin Street: 504-522-1331), an all-suite hotel occupying three Victorian town houses. The 17 suites have kitchens and china. Sherry on arrival and Continental breakfasts included in the rate. One-bedroom suites start at \$110, reduced to \$85 from Dec. 1 to 26. Arnaud's, a first-rate restaurant around the corner, delivers meals to guests who want to dine in.

Closer to the river is Le Richelieu (1234 Chartres Street: 504-529-2492; 800-535-9653), a small, quiet motel occupying a 19th-century mansion and a former macaroni factory. A small cafe overlooks the patio and pool. Rates for two start at \$70, including parking, somewhat less during slow seasons.

The Royal Orleans (621 St. Louis Street: 504-529-5333) is near fine French Quarter



restaurants and has its own deluxe restaurants. Ask for an outside room. Current rates for two range from \$150 to \$170 a night; next year they will range from \$158 to \$180.

There are newer hotels than the Pontchartrain (2031 St. Charles Avenue: 504-524-0581), a step away from the Garden District, but none with a more loyal following. Rooms are spacious, the service friendly. Rates for two begin at \$105, suites at \$205.

**N**AMING good restaurants is like naming them in Paris. The list quickly gets out of hand. Expandable

waitbands are useful. Local food critics give high marks to Henri (614 Canal Street: 504-527-6708), the Hotel Meridien's handsome new restaurant. The cuisine is Alsation: the decor, white orchids and green marble. The menu du soir is \$39.50 with choices changing daily. One lineup: small quiche appetizer, foie gras with truffles, Scotch salmon soufflé, sherbet, rabbit stuffed with watercress mousse and fresh pear in puff pastry with ice cream and champagne sauce, coffee and petits fours.

Commander's Palace (1403 Washington Avenue: 504-899-8221) in the Garden District prepares local seafood and other Louisiana specialties with a light and appealing touch. Reservations are imperative. For shrimp remoulade, house salad, trout with roasted pecans, and chocolate fudge cake and coffee, the price is \$24 a person.

K-Paul's Louisiana Kitchen (416 Chartres Street: 504-524-7394) is Paul Prudhomme's homey temple of blackened redfish, the place for spicy Cajun fare, served flippantly. When available, the black redfish is \$26. Other main dishes start at \$22. Open for

dinner only, Monday to Friday. Be prepared to wait up to two hours.

Galatoire's (529 Bourbon Street: 504-525-2021) is a New Orleans landmark that insists on coats and ties after 5 P.M. and all day Sunday, but the French-Creole food is well worth the effort. Eggplant stuffed with shrimp and crawfish, a meal in itself for \$10, is highly recommended. No reservations accepted.

After a decline, Arnaud's (813 Bienville Street: 504-523-5433), with double glass windows and mosaic tile floors, is once again in favor. There are more than 100 items on the French-Creole menu. A favorite is fillet of pompano stuffed with scallop mousse (\$19.50).

The plush grill room at the Windsor Court (300 Gravier Street: 504-523-6000) grills redfish with mesquite; also on the menu are Alaska crab and Norwegian salmon. For lunch the redfish is \$9; a larger dinner portion is \$14.50.

Begins in the Royal Sonesta (300 Bourbon Street: 504-586-0300) serves a beautiful seafood buffet at Friday lunch, \$15.95 for shrimp, oysters, crab and 65 other items. The hotel's leafy patio is the place to stop for a drink, \$3.50 for a glass of wine.

Weekend jazz brunches abound. The Crescent City Jazz Band plays at the Fairmont (University Place: 504-529-7111) from 10:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. Sundays in the Blue Room. It's best if you have a hearty appetite: omelets to order, eggs Benedict, fried chicken, seafood, pancakes Oscar and on and on.

Frances Frank Marcus lives in New Orleans and is a frequent contributor to The New York Times, for which this article was written.



Street scene.

Richard Kaler, Magnum

## Mexico Acts to Reassure Tourists

by Morris D. Rosenberg

**I**N the wake of the tragic earthquake that struck Mexico City Sept. 19, the Mexican government has begun an urgent campaign to reassure tourists about their safety and protect its vital high season winter travel business.

Officials in Mexico emphasize that the extensive destruction was confined to a relatively small, older section of the city — primarily Colonia Roma, but also affecting parts of downtown and the Zona Rosa, a major tourist area. Power, water, sewage, transportation and local phone systems in the capital are now operating, all 53 airports around the country are handling traffic, and all highways are open. The initial quake and aftershock left major tropical resorts like Acapulco and Cancun unharmed.

More than 8,000 bodies have been recovered from the wreckage in Mexico City and thousands of Mexicans are still missing. More than 400 buildings collapsed, about 300 are believed ready to fall and some already have been torn down. Damages are estimated at \$4 billion.

Travel agents have been concerned that the tragedy in the capital might cause many Americans and other tourists to bypass — at least for a time — that center of culture, business and government. The city is the main destination for tourists, who generally combine it with one of the beach resorts as part of a package.

The capital is a major airline gateway — though not the only one — to the popular recreational, historical and archaeological sites scattered throughout the country that last year drew nearly five million visitors. Almost a million stopped in Mexico City at least for a few days.

For Mexico, already suffering from serious inflation, high unemployment and a continuing flight of capital to the United States, the \$2.2 billion tourism industry is second only to oil as a producer of much-needed hard currency. A sharp drop in arrivals from the United States, which supplies 85 percent of the visitors, would be another blow to its shaky economy even as the country begins the long process of restoration.

With these sobering facts in mind, Tour-

ism Minister Antonio Enriquez Savignac flew to New York recently with a message for travel industry leaders: "Many of the impressions that tend to give the impression that the capital was completely devastated. That impression is incorrect."

And as Mexico launched its advertising and public relations offensive, a group of U.S. tour operators returned from a one-week inspection trip to the capital and three resort cities.

"This is a slower fall season than normal, but people are still traveling to Mexico," said Anna Di Leo of Alexander Charters and Tours, a New York wholesaler-retailer specializing in packages to Mexico.

Mexico was not enjoying a super season before the earthquake, although business was increasing. That was because its hotel rates and airline fares — despite some earlier benefits from devaluation — could not compete effectively with European prices due to the strong dollar abroad, one tour operator said.

Full restoration of international phone service and normalization of communications with the rest of Mexico were expected momentarily. Earlier, to enable members of the travel industry to communicate with hotels, tour operators and airlines in Mexico, the government set up an air courier service from New York.

**H**ERE is a summary of current conditions affecting visitors to Mexico City, according to a government-sponsored survey:

**HOTELS:** Of the capital's 507 hotels with a total of 35,350 rooms, 153 hotels with 19,167 rooms were in the areas hit by the tremors. Six hotels with 888 rooms were totally destroyed, and seven with 848 rooms were partially destroyed and probably will not be restored. Twenty-two hotels suffered major damage, 25 have minor damage, 51 have decorative damage such as fallen plaster, and 42 hotels remain in perfect condition.

While 9 percent — 1,736 — of all hotel rooms in the capital have been permanently wiped out, the majority of the country's 250,000 hotel rooms were unaffected. Mexico City hotels destroyed were: the Regis, Principado, Finisterre, Romano Downtown,

Versailles and Central; the Continental, De Carlo, Residencia and Montreal were among those "semi-destroyed."

**HEALTH:** The Pan American Health Organization said last week there is no danger of epidemics in the capital, and tourists do not need any vaccinations to visit any area of Mexico. The Mexican Ministry of Health has recommended that, as a precaution, visitors to the capital avoid drinking any water that has not been boiled or bottled — a standard rule over the years for many tourists, especially in the tropics. The government also suggests that visitors avoid food and drinks sold on the capital's streets.

**TOURIST ATTRACTIONS:** The majority of Mexico City's attractions — such as the Metropolitan Cathedral, National Palace, Palace of Fine Arts and the National University — are reported to be in perfect condition, but in some cases tour operators have had to modify routes because some areas are cordoned off. The famous National Museum of Anthropology in Chapultepec Park also escaped unscathed.

Among places damaged but restorable are the well-known typical tourist zones: La Lagunilla, La Merced, Tepito, Plaza Garibaldi and Zona Rosa. The only archaeological zone affected was the Ehecail Temple in the Pino Suarez subway station. All nonhotel bars and nightclubs were untouched. Of 554 restaurants belonging to the Mexican Restaurant Association, only 12 incurred damages that forced them to close.

**OTHER TOURIST AREAS:** Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo on the Pacific Coast was the only major resort area to suffer damages from the tremors of Sept. 19 and 20. They were mainly superficial and affected only the buildings' masonry and external surfaces, according to the town officials. Three of the 28 hotels in the area remain closed.

Club Med-Ixtapa was undamaged but will be closed until Nov. 15 to permit a thorough inspection. Three other Club Med Mexican resort villages — at Playa Blanca, Guaymas and Cancun — were untouched and remain open. Also undamaged and open are the Club's five archaeological villages — three in the Yucatan and two outside Mexico City at Teotihuacan and Chichén.

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## Exotic Sounds

Continued from page 7

as with Matsushita (Panasonic elsewhere) underwriting the Grand Kabuki.

**T**HE varying degree of governmental and corporate assistance also helps explain some imbalances that still exist in the range of non-Western music offered abroad. Korean and Burmese music gets shorter shrift here, says Gordon, because those governments have less foreign hard currency with which to support their touring artists.

The long-time isolation of mainland China and the internal repression there of traditional culture discouraged the spread of traditional Chinese music to Western

audiences. There was also, Browning suggests, a lingering association in Western minds with simplistic pentatonic music of the sort used in Hollywood films. And, these music sounded as abrasive and percussive as that which accompanies Peking Opera, which was originally intended for outdoor performance. But now, such strictures are loosening, with a tour of traditional musicians from Peking scheduled for February. And the New York Chinese community is beginning to muster fairly sophisticated performances of traditional music.

Another disparity exists between classical, high-art musical traditions, folk music and commercial popular music. New York gets ample high-art musicians, and an increasing

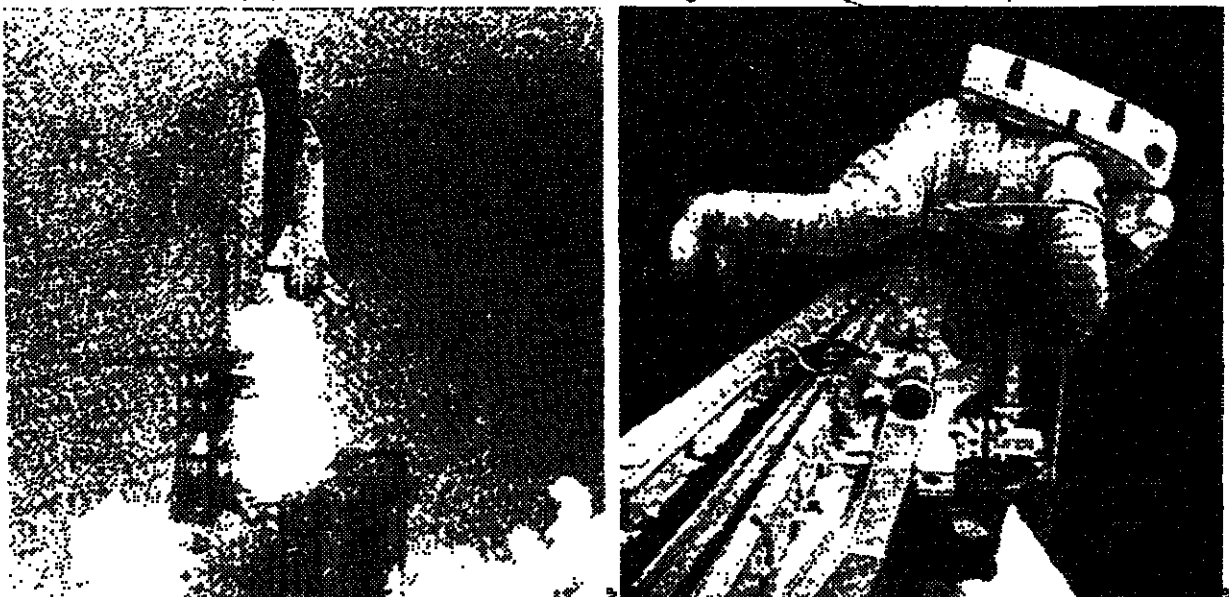
number of popular troupes, like the Senegalese band Toure Kunda. But the more ancient folk forms, uncontaminated by Western influence, have been harder to bring here.

Now, however, more and more governments and private impresarios like Gordon are seeking out the folk musicians, too. But the bulk of the foreign imports, apart from the popular bands, are likely to remain from the high-art tradition for the foreseeable future, which has as much to do with questions of governmental prestige as with strictly aesthetic quality. As Gullit of the Japan Society put it: "Any culture likes to put its more glamorous foot forward first."

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Columbia liftoff at Kennedy Space Center.

Challenger Astronaut Donald Peterson in Space.



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Finland	F.M.	1,410	760	414
France	F.F.	1,200	644	339
Germany	D.M.	487	261	144
Greece	E.	101	55	31
Ireland	I.R.	15,600	8,464	4,692
Netherlands	F.	550	298	166
Italy	L.	115	62	34
Japan	Y.	276,000	149,040	82,800
Luxembourg	L.F.	9,000	4,875	2,648
Norway	N.R.	1,420	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,030
Spain	Pes.	21,200	11,500	6,300
Sweden	S.K.	1,070	575	314
Switzerland	S.F.	430	233	129
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	322	174	95
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	\$	442	238	130



## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Flying the Friendly Skies Of Creative Travel Agents

by Paul Grimes

**N**EW YORK — If you asked Pan American World Airways to sell you an unrestricted economy-class ticket from New York to Hong Kong and back, you would recently have been quoted a price of \$2,246. But a creative travel agent can arrange, for about \$800 more, flights not just to Hong Kong and back but around the world with unlimited stopovers — all in first class.

Such rarely publicized possibilities can help international air travelers benefit greatly from today's highly competitive marketplace. Airlines hesitate to tread in such areas themselves because itineraries can be complicated to arrange and may lessen their revenues. They are perfectly legal, however, under agreements between governments and the rules of the 100-odd member airlines of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The airlines usually welcome whatever business travel agents bring them.

You need more, however, than an agent who simply consults a computer. You need one familiar with the IATA fare structure, knows how it can be used to best advantage and is up-to-date on currency fluctuations and their impact on the price of flying.

If you simply want to go to one point in Europe or Asia and back at the lowest possible round-trip fare and can make your plans far in advance, your best option is clear: Pay the lowest available promotional fare.

But if you must travel on short notice, have a complicated itinerary with lots of stopovers, want the freedom to change your plans en route without penalty or, above all, want to bank in the luxury of first class at bargain prices, read on.

Helping clients do just that is a specialty of Mark H. Stratton, president of Stratton Travel Inc. of Franklin Lakes, New Jersey. Many of his clients fly internationally on business and demand both maximum flexibility and minimum price.

Last year a representative of Singapore Airlines recommended Stratton to me as a travel agent who knows a lot about fares. A few months ago I asked him by telephone to construct an itinerary that my wife and I could use to travel around the world — a trip that we hoped to take but later had to cancel.

We originally intended to fly economy class and follow one of the many round-the-world itineraries that use two connecting airlines. At this writing, the price for that method was \$2,099 a person, and the tickets are substantially restricted regarding stopovers and routing.

But Stratton showed how, for \$2,638 each, we could send us around the world in first class with unlimited stopovers, using many airlines, and be able to make changes en route with no penalties. Such a ticket would cost at least \$5,000 if bought from an airline in New York. One reason for the difference was that Stratton planned to charge us the dollar equivalent of what the tickets would have cost at the time in Irish pounds.

If his calculations had been made this fall, the cost would have been higher, because the Irish pound, like most European currencies, has strengthened against the dollar. But it still would have been a substantial bargain.

In Europe, here is how all this is possible. In 1972, the airlines in the IATA cartel attempted to bring order to a chaotic international pricing situation by establishing what are called fare construction units, or FCUs's. Each FCU was made equal to \$1, and the fares in foreign currencies were based on the values of their respective currencies at that time in relation to the dollar.

Thus, one FCU represented 0.38377 of a British or Irish pound, 5.11 French francs, 3.25 West German marks and 581.5 Italian lire. So, if you applied the longstanding airline rule that that a fare had to be based on the currency of the country where the trip started, it made no difference in cost whether, for example, a trip between New York

and London began in either city. If the price was \$1,000 from New York, it was \$383 from London, the amounts being equivalent.

That was in 1972. As currencies fluctuated, the system was thrown off balance. So IATA members would meet and impose surcharges to bridge gaps. If the dollar doubled in value in relationship to the French franc, for example, the French could not be asked to pay double for their international air tickets; they could not afford to.

Over the years, more than stopgap adjustments were clearly needed. So IATA members instituted what they called a currency adjustment factor, or a percentage surcharge based on the highest one-way direct fare between the point of origin and any point on the way. That was to be applicable to an entire journey beyond those countries, even if it was around the world and then some.

## A tale of how economy and luxury can mix

currency adjustment factor. He had to follow the rule of basing our air fare on the currency of the country where the trip theoretically started, but he did not have to charge us for it in that currency and we did not, in fact, have to leave from there.

So he selected Ireland as the origin and Hong Kong as the direct destination with the highest one-way fare, even though we would not actually be flying that route. A currency adjustment factor of 34.2 could thus be applied to our entire journey. The Irish pound was worth \$1.05 at the time.

To begin his calculations, Stratton used the round-trip first-class fare between New York and Hong Kong of \$4,326, or 4,326 FCU's, which is what I would have had to pay Pan Am if I had bought from the airline directly for such a ticket via the Pacific. Stratton originated each ticket in Shannon, however, which meant that he had to increase the price of each ticket by 552 FCU's — the Shannon-New York economy-class fare — even though we would not actually travel that leg. This brought the total fare to 4,878 FCU's a person. Then, using the IATA exchange rate of 0.38377 Irish pounds to the dollar, he converted the FCU's to 1,872. He then multiplied this by the currency adjustment factor of 34.2, or 134.2 percent, which raised the fare to \$2,512. Then, using the rate of \$1.05 to the pound, he determined that the fare was \$2,638 for each ticket.

Under airline rules, there was no need for us to stop in Ireland at all. In fact, it was suggested that we complete our journey by flying from London to New York on the British Airways Concorde. As our fare was constructed, it would have cost us only \$262 extra per ticket.

To find an inventive agent who can save you money, look for one who deals heavily in international business travel but has time for vacationers as well. An airline probably will not recommend anyone, but it may give you the names of several in your vicinity.

Be aware, however, that creativity has its limits. Starting or ending tickets where you will not actually travel is common these days if exchange rates or fares work in your favor, provided the routing seems reasonable. But if an agent proposes, for example, that you pay for a 100-mile flight between two remote cities in Africa, then theoretically take a boat across the Atlantic to be eligible for a cheap Concorde fare between New York and Paris, Air France may well not honor your ticket. ■

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## The Chaco: Really Off the Beaten Track

by Edwin McDowell

**F**ILADELFA, Paraguay — In theory, at least, no destination is more sought after by travelers than Off the Beaten Track, that elusive Eden unspoiled by civilization. While the prospects of finding such places on our crowded planet shrink almost daily, some relatively unspoiled places still exist and the name of one of them is Filadelfia.

This Filadelfia is a settlement in Paraguay founded early in this century by Mennonites, members of a 16th-century Protestant sect that fled Europe for the New World in search of religious freedom as well as exemption from conscription for military service.

Today, Paraguay, a tiny landlocked pastoral nation hemmed in by Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia, is largely ignored by travelers to Rio, Buenos Aires or La Paz. And of the few tourists who do manage to find their way to Asunción, the sleepy capital, few ever find their way out to Filadelfia.

That is because the village is accessible only after a bone-jarring 10-hour bus ride 250 miles northwest into the Chaco Boreal, a California-sized wilderness that fans out from just beyond Asunción westward to the Bolivian border, almost 500 miles away. And even after having arrived in Filadelfia, some visitors may find the wilderness too close to nature for comfort.

A few weeks before I arrived, for example, a jaguar attacked a hunter on a ranch 30 miles west of the village. Such incidents are rare but they underscore that the Chaco — a word apparently derived from the Quechua for hunting ground — has not been despoiled by tourists or civilization.

The reasons are geological as well as geographical. For the Chaco is a mixture of desert, jungle, swamp and forest. While it makes up more than 60 percent of Paraguay, the Chaco has only one paved road and contains less than 4 percent of the nation's 3.3 million residents. Professor John Hoyt Williams of Indiana State University, who has written widely on Paraguay, said that the Chaco "has perhaps changed ecologically less than any other sizable area of the earth's surface."

The wonder is that the Chaco was not despoiled years ago. Early in this century land barons from Argentina and the United States owned millions of its acres. Foreign oil companies drilled hundreds of exploratory wells. And after oil was discovered at the foothills of the Bolivian Andes, Paraguay and Bolivia fought a bloody three-year war in the Chaco, under the illusion that it was rich in oil reserves.

In retrospect, the Chaco War of 1932-35

reads like comic opera, complete with German generals, Belgian rifles, British bombers and Italian gunboats. Indians brought down from the Andes battled Guaraní Indians with grenades and flamethrowers for control of waterholes. Tanks and armored cars, bogged down in the mud, were destroyed by horse-drawn cannons. In many skirmishes the machete proved more effective than the machine gun.

Yet there was nothing comic about the conflict, which left 85,000 dead as a result of thirst, hunger and summer temperatures that soar well above 100 degrees.

**P**ARAGUAY won the war, and with it possession of two-thirds of the Chaco Boreal, but it never discovered oil. To this day only the Mennonites — who emigrated from Canada beginning in 1926, unaware that Paraguay invited them in the hope of populating the disputed territory as a buffer against Bolivian territorial ambitions — have settled in the region in any real numbers. About 12,000 Mennonites live in dozens of tiny villages scattered throughout three contiguous colonies around Filadelfia.

There are Filadelfias elsewhere in Latin America, including Bolivia, Colombia and Costa Rica, all of them apparently named after the city mentioned in the Bible. (Passages in the Book of Revelation refer to the city of Philadelphia — Filadelfia is the Spanish spelling — in Asia Minor, the seat of an early Christian church.)

In contrast to most Paraguayans, who are a mixture of Spanish and Guaraní Indian, the Mennonites tend to be light-skinned and fair-haired. And they speak a German dialect far more often than they speak Spanish or Guaraní, Paraguay's national languages.

The streets of Filadelfia bear such names as Friedhofstrasse and Harbinstrasse. Most books in the combination library-bookstore are written in German. Instruction in the modern elementary school is provided almost entirely in German, as is much of the instruction in the high school and at the teacher-training institute. Motion pictures shown locally are provided by the West German Embassy in Asunción. And Lutheran posters outnumber those of General Alfredo Stroessner, the 71-year-old dictator who has ruled Paraguay for 30 years and whose door visage is plastered on acres of wall space in every corner of the country.

German is not the only foreign language spoken in Filadelfia. "Every year at Easter we have a gathering of English speakers in the colony, and we always get more than 100 people," said Jacob Harder, a Filadelfia schoolteacher who graduated from college in Canada. Less than 10 percent of the colony's



A weaver at an Indian resettlement near Filadelfia.

high school graduates attend college, he said, since the Mennonite religion encourages its followers to become farmers. But some Filadelfians study abroad, and one of Filadelfia's two doctors graduated from medical school in Buenos Aires.

Why would a traveler come to such a remote, bucolic place? Curiosity, mostly. But also because Filadelfia, with its communal government, is an interesting anachronism. It is a settlement where crime is virtually unknown. It is one of the dwindling number of communities that still do not have television. And it is one of the few communities whose only telephone connection with the outside world is at the central exchange.

Moreover, travel agencies in Asunción will book hunting or photography expeditions into the Chaco, using Filadelfia as the base for excursions of anywhere from two days to a week. But another reason to visit Filadelfia is the opportunity to observe a community of industrious men and women who take pride in their work and take pride at having overcome so much adversity.

**I**F Filadelfia is hardly being overrun by tourists, the outside world is gradually making calls on it. Enough businessmen and merchants have found their way to the village in recent years for the community to have built the Hotel Florida, a spotlessly clean red-brick building that serves hearty meals, including generous portions of steak, rice and beans. Liquor is taboo, but the hotel and the other restaurant sell a popular Paraguayan beer called Pilsen Dorada.

Moreover, many products from the outside world are sold in the cooperative store in the center of town. Among them: Flying Man sewing machines from China and refrigerators from Brazil as well as Honda motorcycles and Toshiba fans.

All these products are transported over the Trans-Chaco Highway, built in the 1960s. The road is the economic lifeline of the Chaco, used by the Mennonites not only for imports but also for the export of cotton, cattle and peanuts. Yet despite its impressive name, and despite official claims to the contrary, the highway is paved for less than half its 500-mile length. So, during the rainy season, from January through March, the unpaved portions of the road are transformed into rivers of red mud and the Trans-Chaco is impassable for days at a time.

I made the journey during the dry season, aboard the rickety bus that leaves Asunción at 5:30 each morning. The dry season notwithstanding, it rained steadily for several hours, and water poured through the roof of

the vehicle. The first few times the bus pulled into rest stops it looked as if the 17 passengers — including a half-dozen Paraguayan cowboys, who sipped yerba mate from gourds called recueros through silver tubes called bombillas — would be conscripted to push the vehicle out of the ankle-deep mud.

Some way, however, the bus managed to slip and slither its way back onto the main road. And when the skies brightened it was easy to appreciate the stark, quiet beauty of the great plain — a plain dotted with cacti, shrubs and trees with some of the hardest woods known.

The most prominent tree in the Chaco is the quebracho, and from its bark large amounts of tannin are extracted for making leather. A monument to the quebracho stands in the center of Filadelfia, a testimonial to the value of the tannin; its industrial use provided the Mennonites with the means to earn a living. Nearby are two Mennonite churches; the most modern is a brick structure built in 1980 that would not be out of place in any American suburb. Indeed, Filadelfia, with its dusty streets, frame houses and wooden buildings, looks the way many small towns in the American West and Middle West looked at the turn of the century.

Quiet prevails nearly everywhere in the Chaco, which contains thousands of head of cattle. But Filadelfia is perfectly still only at night. During the day, motorcycles and motorbikes — many operated by mothers transporting children to and from school — roar down unpaved streets past cars drawn by horses and oxen. At 6 A.M. whistles sound summoning workers to the local factory, then they sound again signaling lunch hour and quitting time.

Nights in the Chaco are heavenly. The air is as clear as perhaps anywhere on earth. Tropical fragrances fill the evening hours. The Southern Cross — indeed, the entire galaxy — appears to be almost within arm's reach. The skies appear to be filled with a grand fireworks show, with shooting stars falling noiselessly to earth, their silver tails sweeping the heavens.

The success of the Mennonites in settling the Chaco has inspired few other Paraguayans, most of whom still associate the region with war, hardship and jaguars.

For the foreseeable future, at least, most of the Chaco will continue along its uneventful way, accessible only to those willing to make the effort, yet far enough Off the Beaten Track to make that effort worthwhile. ■

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90). CONCERTS — Nov. 10: Tonkünstler Orchestra, Edgar Seipenbusch conductor, Grigorij Sokolov piano (Rachmaninov, Schumann).

Nov. 11: Franz Schubert Quartet (Schubert).

Nov. 15: New Vienna Vocal Ensemble, Peter Altmann conductor (Schubert). RECITALS — Nov. 9: Detlev Elvinger piano (Bach).

Nov. 12: Igo Koch piano (Bach). Nov. 14: Kyocho Ogawa piano (Matsuzawa, Schumann).

Nov. 15: Staatsoper (tel: 532.40). RECITALS — Nov. 11: "Sylvia" (Ménie, Delibes).

Nov. 12: "La Traviata" (Gounod). Nov. 14: "The Escape from the Seraglio" (Mozart).

## BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Spanish Sculptures and Belgian Villages, 1800-1900."

Nov. 10: "Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique" (tel: 513.55.46). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Coya."

Nov. 13: "Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire" (tel: 733.96.10). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Los Iberos."

## BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, 18th Biennial Celebration (tel: 572.77.22). EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 15: "Con-

temporary Art" (Borofsky, Dokoupil, Eckl, Duarte, Senise).

To Dec. 15: "Modern Classics" (Portinari, Segal, Malfatti).

To Dec. 15: "The Apprentice Tourist: Photos of the Amazon Region by Mauro Bissilati and Mario de Andrade."

DENMARK

HJUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 19.07.19). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 15: "Russian Avant-Garde, 1910-1930" (Malevich, Kandinsky, Gontjarova).

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, Town Hall (tel: 236.15.55). CONCERT — Nov. 12: London Symphony Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor, Viktoria Mullova violin (Rostislav, Paganini).

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). CONCERT — Nov. 10: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Antony Hopkins conductor, Erich Grunberg violin (Mozart, Rossini).

Nov. 11: Orchestra of St. John's Smith Square, Oliver Gilmore conductor, Claudio Antonelli flute, Philip Davies harp (Handel, Mozart), Northern Sinfonia, Jemy Malysynuk conductor, Christian Zakarias piano (Britten, Gounod).

Nov. 12: London Oriana Choir, Leon Lovett conductor (Haydn, Vivaldi).

Nov. 14: London Symphony Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor, Louis Lorée piano (Beethoven, Rossini).

EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 17: "J.R.R. Tolkien," paintings by Raymond Gregory. To Nov. 24: "John Liddy."

THEATER — Nov. 9, 11-16: "Les Misérables" (musical based on novel by Victor Hugo).

Nov. 11-16: "The Realist" (musical based on novel by Honoré de Balzac).

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FRANCE

PARIS, A.D.A.C. Galerie (tel: 47.23.67). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 28: "Sculpture, Engraved Glass, Paintings, Photography."

Nov. 11-16: "The Realist" (musical based on novel by Honoré de Balzac).

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GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 24.42.93.83). OPERA — Nov. 9: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).

Nov. 10: "Wozzeck" (Berg). Nov. 11: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).

Nov. 12 and 13: Seiji Ozawa conductor (Bruch, Bruckner).

Nov. 10: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Yan Pascal Tortelier conductor, Andreas Blaich flute (Gounod, Haydn).

Nov. 10 and 11: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Günter Wand conductor (Bruckner).

COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81). JAZZ — Nov. 10: George Winston. OPERA — Nov. 10: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).

Nov. 12 and 14: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini).

Nov. 13: "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria" (Monteverdi).

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13400). CONCERT — Nov. 12: Alban Berg Quartet (Haydn, Schubert).

RECITALS — Nov. 9: Bruno Leonardo Gelber piano (Beethoven, Liszt). Nov. 10: Nadia Gedda-Nova piano, Nikolai Gedda tenor (Bizet, Tchaikovsky).

Nov. 11: "Théâtre des Champs-Élysées" (tel: 42.65.12.75). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Soleil d'Enfer," Victor Hugo's manuscripts and drawings.

Nov. 11-16: "The Realist" (musical based on novel by Honoré de Balzac).

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ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 867.92.11). BALLET — Nov. 11-13, 15: "La bisbetica domata" (Cranko, Scarlati).

CONCERTS — Nov. 13-15: Orchestra del Teatro alla Scala, Elihu Inbal conductor (Mahler).

RECITAL — Nov. 9: Maria Ewing soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Handel, Schubert).

ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89). CONCERTS — Nov. 10-12: Orchestra e Coro dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia, Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor, Malcolm Frager piano (Schumann).

VENICE, Ca' Vendramin Calergi (tel: 70.98.09). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 24: "Felice Careni" (tel: 256.25).

MUSÉE CORNER (tel: 256.25). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 10: "Opera Music: 1946-1985."

MUSÉE DEL SENTIMENTO (tel: 70.98.09). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 20: "Warsaw 1764-1830: Belloni to Chopin."

Nov. 10: "Scuola di San Giovanni Evangelista" (tel: 70.68.52).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 8: "Mario Botta: 1960-1985."

Nov. 13: "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria" (Monteverdi).

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13400). CONCERT — Nov. 12: Alban Berg Quartet (Haydn, Schubert).

RECITALS — Nov. 9: Bruno Leonardo Gelber piano (Beethoven, Liszt). Nov. 10: Nadia Gedda-Nova piano, Nikolai Gedda tenor (Bizet, Tchaikovsky).

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Sears	207.14	207.14	207.14	0.00
IBM	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
AT&T	135.00	135.00	135.00	0.00
Amgen	130.00	130.00	130.00	0.00
Amgen	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00
Amgen	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00
Amgen	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
Amgen	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00
Amgen	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00
Amgen	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1400 11	1410 09	1399 91	1399 54	3 90
Trans	674 16	679 66	669 48	672 33	1 14
Com	148 55	149 25	147 05	148 70	1 15
Comp	566 81	571 06	562 84	567 01	0 20

NYSE Diaries		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	854	842
Declined	747	620
Unchanged	423	464
Total Issues	2034	2065
New Highs	118	115
New Lows	98	21
Volume up	53,210,950	
Volume down	50,601,530	

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
111.45	111.33	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000
111.45	111.33	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000
111.45	111.33	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000
111.45	111.33	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000
111.45	111.33	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000

NYSE Closing				
Vol. at 4 P.M.	11:58 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:01 P.M.	12:02 P.M.
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	111.33
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	111.33
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	111.33
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	111.33
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	111.33

AMEX Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12
111.45	111.33	-0.12	1,100,000	-0.12

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	-0.12
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	-0.12
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	-0.12
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	-0.12
111.45	111.33	111.33	111.33	-0.12

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Sears	207.14	207.14	207.14	0.00
IBM	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
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Amgen	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00
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## Stocks Lower on Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Thursday as blue chips succumbed to profit-taking in the aftermath of Wednesday's record-breaking session. Trading was active.

After breaking through 1,400 Wednesday, the Dow Jones industrial average declined 3.90 on Thursday, to 1,399.54.

Broader market indicators also gave up ground. The New York Stock Exchange index eased 0.01 to 111.30, while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index decreased 0.14 to 192.62. The price of an average share lost one cent.

Advances outpaced declines 834-742. Volume totaled 119 million shares, down from 129.5 million Wednesday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$2.2 billion in the week ended Oct. 28.

Christine Callies of Dean Witter Reynolds said that after a seven-day runup the market ran into some willing sellers. But she said the selling pressure would not be strong enough to reverse the uptrend, although it might slow it slightly.

She noted that the best price action has been focused in the blue-chip stocks, while strength in secondary stocks has been limited. "Short-term market leadership seems to change quite frequently," she added. Recent strength has come from the financial sector, some portions of the insurance sector and from department and general-merchandise stores, she said.

"The market is in a new trading range of 1,350 to 1,425," said Kevin Kenney of Southwestern Securities in Dallas. The absence of unanimous bullish sentiment indicates that the market still has room to move higher, he said.

Analysts said the view that the Federal Reserve will try to keep short-term interest rates

### M-1 Down \$2.2 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$2.2 billion in late October, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The Fed said M-1 dropped to a seasonally adjusted \$611.4 billion in the week ended Oct. 28 from \$613.6 billion the previous week.

M-1 includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

From rising for the remainder of the year has aided the market.

Sears was the most active NYSE-listed issue, adding 1 to 35 1/2. M/A-Com Inc. followed. The session's biggest loser, it fell 3 1/2 to 13 in active trading. After the close Wednesday, the company reported fourth-quarter earnings of 22 cents a share, down from 30 cents in the year-earlier period and said it expected to have lower first-quarter profits.

Sterling Drug, trading ex-dividend, was third, rising 1/2 to 36 1/4.

Taft Broadcasting climbed 2 1/2 to 80 1/4. A group of investors led by the Bass brothers raised its stake in the company to 11 percent.

Federal National Mortgage Association jumped 1 to 23 1/4.

Among actively traded blue chips, AT&T eased 1/4 to 20 1/4. American Express gave up 1/4 to 46 1/4. Dow Chemical added 1/4 to 37 1/4 and General Motors lost 1/2 to 67.

Among retailers, Ames Department Stores rose 1 1/2 to 49 1/4 and Limited Stores added 1/2 to 28 1/4.

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## Chrysler Restructures Operations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. announced Thursday a reorganization that will create a corporate umbrella, run by the chairman, Lee Iacocca, and four separate operating units.

The realignment appears to remove Mr. Iacocca farther from Chrysler's core business of cars and trucks. The automotive unit is to be called Chrysler Motors and will be headed by Chrysler's current vice chairman, Gerald C. Greenwald.

The three other units of Chrysler are to be known as Chrysler Financial Corp., Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. and a new group, Chrysler Technologies.

The automaker, in a statement released by Mr. Iacocca, said it was "studying the possibility of formalizing the restructuring to make Chrysler Corp. legally a holding company with the operating groups as subsidiary corporations."

The changes announced Thursday have been approved by Chrysler's directors, but the possible reorganization of Chrysler as a parent holding company needs the stockholders' approval.

"We are modernizing the company's structure to enable us to manage our businesses better," Mr. Iacocca said. "Chrysler is a growing company, expanding its operations and becoming more international and complex. We can no longer continue to run it like a North American car-and-truck company."

Sources close to the company said the reorganization was intended to reflect Chrysler's recent and planned diversification to lessen its dependence on cars and trucks.

They said the plan had been in the works for months and had been revised and delayed several times. It was unclear what type of corporate entity is being created to oversee the operating units of the company or whether Chrysler plans to offer separate categories of stock, as General Motors has done in the case of certain acquisitions.

However, the move does give the company's different lines of business separate identities.

Chrysler this year has spent more than \$1 billion in acquiring Gulfstream Aerospace of Savannah, Georgia, a corporate-jet maker, and financial-services units from

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Chrysler this year has spent more than \$1 billion in acquiring Gulfstream Aerospace of Savannah, Georgia, a corporate-jet maker, and financial-services units from

Bank of America, E.F. Hutton & Co. and General Electric Co.

The sources said the new technology subsidiary apparently would include Chrysler's Huntsville, Alabama, electronics operation and future high-technology acquisitions.

Mr. Iacocca in recent years has gradually been turning over day-to-day control of the automotive business to Mr. Greenwald, who was among the first of the Ford Motor Co. executives lured to Chrysler by Mr. Iacocca.

"Greenwald will literally be running the car company on his own," said Aaron Bates, a Chrysler spokesman.

But the move inevitably will focus attention on Chrysler's long-term prospects without Mr. Iacocca, 61. Colleagues say he is spending more and more time in New York, where the Statue of Liberty fund-raising effort that he heads is based. The new arrangement appears to free him even further from the demands of Detroit.

"If there's a perception that he's withdrawing from the car company, it's going to hurt sales," said Douglas A. Fraser, the retired president of the United Auto Workers and a former Chrysler board member, who said he had no knowledge of the reorganization. "From Chrysler's point of view, it's not very wise to get him too far removed."

(L.A.T. UP)

## GM to Eliminate White-Collar Regular Raises

New York Times Service

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. is notifying most of its white-collar workers that beginning Jan. 1 it will eliminate their automatic cost-of-living increases.

Any new increases will be based mostly on performance, although length of service and other factors will be considered, GM said in a letter mailed to most of its salaried employees last weekend. About 125,000 workers in North America will be affected by the change.

Analysts view the move as a way of cutting white-collar overhead. Joseph Phillippi of E.P. Hutton, said that with the lifting of the voluntary quotas on Japanese imports set this year and the Japanese adding production here in the U.S., as well as new competition from Korea, Taiwan and Yugoslavia, this is where the battle is going to be in the second half of the 1980s.

GM's acquisition of Electronic Data Systems Corp., which is seeking to eliminate paperwork in GM's systems, also points to a need for fewer employees by the company.

"It's cheaper to drive them out than to fire them," Mr. Phillippi said.

## Italy Debates Future of Mediobanca

By Andrew Hurst

MILAN — A move to dismiss a director of Italy's leading merchant bank has triggered a dispute between private industrialists and the government.

Enrico Cuccia, 78, the director, has run the influential government-controlled Mediobanca SpA since 1946. Under his guidance, Mediobanca has carved out a unique role, weaving alliances between industrial families in return for key holdings in private companies, such as Fiat and Olivetti.

Last month, the state industry minister, Clelio Darida, called for Mr. Cuccia to leave the bank.

Private industrialists, who regard Mr. Cuccia as a guardian of their interests, oppose his departure until the bank's strategy has been clearly mapped out. Mr. Cuccia devised an arrangement in the 1950s giving state and private shareholders among them Giovanni Agnelli of Fiat SpA and Leopoldo Pirelli of Pirelli SpA — an equal say on the board, even though private capitalists have only a small stake in the bank.

Mr. Darida, backed by the dominant Christian Democratic Party, has cited Mr. Cuccia's age as grounds for retirement. Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale, the government holding company with the majority interest in Mediobanca, has a mandatory retirement age of 70.

A meeting of shareholders scheduled for October to decide Mr. Cuccia's fate was canceled when representatives of the three IRI-owned banks that control Mediobanca did not appear. A meet-

ing is expected by the end of November.

Industry Minister Renato Altissimo said this week that the debate over Mr. Cuccia's age was detracting from the main issue: that control of Mediobanca should be ceded to private interests.

"IRI, that is the state, must surrender control of Mediobanca to private interests in exchange for fresh capital," he was quoted as saying in the daily newspaper Corriere della Sera.

Some analysts say the industrialists are worried that, with Mr. Cuccia gone, Mediobanca's strategic holdings in their companies would fall into less sympathetic hands.

Cesare Romiti, managing director of Fiat, has said he feared that Mediobanca could fall prey to industrial interference after Mr. Cuccia leaves.

"Until now, despite the fact that it is under state control, Cuccia has managed to safeguard Mediobanca's neutral role and ward off the attentions of the parties," Mr. Romiti said in a recent interview with the Turin newspaper La Stampa.

Mediobanca, with portfolio investments valued at 1.5 trillion lire (\$850 million), owns 7.2 percent of the Montedison chemicals group, 3.5 percent of Fiat, 8.2 percent of the Zanussi domestic appliance company and 4.9 percent of Pirelli and minority stakes in many other companies.

Politicians from the Socialist and centrist Republican and Liberal parties have accused Mr. Darida of political meddling.

IRI's chairman, Romano Prodi, renewed a proposal last weekend that Mr. Cuccia should be made honorary chairman of Mediobanca, which would enable him to sit at board meetings but deny him voting rights.

The sale of Pan Am's operations over the Pacific to United, announced in May, had been approved tentatively Oct. 11 by Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the secretary of transportation.

Apparently she was not swayed by arguments since then by the Justice Department and a number of airlines that the arrangement would be anti-competitive.

"United will confront a more competitive market when this transaction is completed than exists today," she said Thursday.

She has contended that United, because of its domestic feed system and a concentration of major hubs in the West, might be the only airline to vigorously compete with Japan Air Lines, now the largest carrier crossing the Pacific.

U.S. competitors have complained that the acquisition from Pan Am will make United a dominant carrier in the rapidly growing Pacific market.

The airline has said it would be ready by the end of November to take over Pan Am's Pacific routes, along with 18 of Pan Am's wide-bodied jets and its ground operations in Asia.

## Boeing Sells 116 Planes To United

(Continued from Page 1)

airline's history. United was incorporated in 1934.

Mr. Hartigan, in a statement issued at the airline's headquarters in Chicago, said the order would meet United's fleet needs into the 1990s.

On news of the sale, Boeing's shares rose to close at \$47.25 on the New York Stock Exchange, up 75 cents from Wednesday. Shares of UAL Inc., parent of United Airlines, moved ahead 87.5 cents to \$50.50.

The order calls for delivery of 110 Boeing 737-300s, the most modern of the Boeing short-range aircraft, and six long-range 747-200 jumbo jets by the end of 1990.

Under the agreement, some of the six Boeing 747-200s could be exchanged for delivery of Boeing's most modern 747-400 model, which is more fuel-efficient, has a longer range and requires only a two-member cockpit crew, instead of three, a United spokesman said.

He said the first 20 Boeing 737s and two of the six Boeing 747s were to be delivered by June 1988.

With the order, United is expected to have 478 jet aircraft operating through its system.

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## Banking Changes Are to Be Gradual in Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — Local banks and financial institutions will be granted a transition period of about two years to comply with the proposed reforms of Hong Kong's banking laws, David Nendick, the secretary of monetary affairs, said Thursday.

But he said some new provisions may come into effect earlier than others to allow flexibility for the supervisory system.

The government of the British colony will give the financial community adequate time to discuss the bill before it is enacted, he said. The draft bill is expected to be published by early next year.

A consensus on new requirements emerged in June, after the Hong Kong government took over Overseas Trust Bank Ltd., the second bank rescued since 1983.

Some banks and deposit-taking companies, however, have said they might be forced to move their business out of Hong Kong if the new, more stringent rules become law.

"We don't want to take advantage of the present situation, where there is the mood for change, to rush through the legislation," said Mr. Nendick, a Bank of England official who took over as Hong Kong's secretary of monetary affairs Wednesday after the retirement of Douglas Biye.

## COMPANY NOTES

Bayerische Raiffeisen-Zentralbank AG said its management board chairman has taken a leave of absence until a special audit demanded by the federal Bank Supervisory Office is completed. BRZ is the Bavarian regional clearing bank in West Germany's co-operative banking system.

Control Data Corp., which expects a "substantial loss" in its overall computer business this year, said its computer peripherals business may break even in 1986 despite an expected revenue decline of \$700 million by then. The unit had revenues of \$1.5 billion in 1984.

Eastman Kodak Co. said its Eastman Technology unit formed a new division, Edison, to serve markets broadly associated with image processing. The company said it would be premature to reveal the specific nature of Edison's product plans or market direction.

Honeywell Inc., Detroit-based computer maker, expects its business will show better gains outside the United States next year than in its home market because of sluggish growth in the U.S. economy. The company said it is basing its 1986 business plan on expectations of 2-percent growth in the U.S. economy.

Johnson Matthey Commodities Singapore Ltd. has decided to cease operations in Singapore and will apply for voluntary liquidation. The company, a unit of Johnson Matthey Bankers PLC, is engaged in gold trading.

Pechiney, the French state-owned metals producer, said it expects 1985 earnings to exceed last year's net of 165.5 million francs (about \$21 million at current rates).

Unilever NV said a West German subsidiary, Nordsee Deutsche Hochseefischerei GmbH, has acquired two companies specializing in fish delicacies from Colgate-Palmolive's Riviana International unit. Terms were not disclosed.

United States Steel Corp. said it would raise its prices for hot-rolled bar and semifinished steel by \$40 a ton, effective Jan. 1, and eliminate its formal price list on the two items. It did not disclose the base prices.

## Sweden's Jobsless Rate Falls

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's unemployment rate fell to 2.5 percent in October from 3.2 percent in September and 3.1 percent in October 1984, the government reported Thursday. In October, there were 112,000 persons without work, compared with 144,000 in October and 138,000 in October 1984, the government's statistical agency said.

## Yamani Predicts Oil-Price War Next Year

(Continued from Page 1)

members' production, perhaps assigning smaller quotas in the summer, and would leave official prices "hanging up in the air as an indicator," he said. Actual prices for OPEC oil would continue to float up and down with the free market.

Until recently, Saudi Arabia was alone among OPEC members in rigidly adhering to official prices, and buyers turned elsewhere for cheaper crude.

In September, the kingdom confirmed that it would make its oil competitive again by selling to some customers under a "netback system." The netback system bases the price of crude on the current

market value of refined products, such as gasoline and heating oil.

Netback sales, which currently total slightly more than one million barrels a day, are limited to oil companies that have their own refining and marketing networks and agree not to dump the oil on the spot market.

So far, Japanese companies have been excluded from netback sales because their government artificially sets oil-product prices. Sheikh Yamani said.

But he said that thought was being given to how Saudi Arabia might offer some sort of market-related price to the Japanese, who have begun switching from Saudi

crude to cheaper supplies from Iraq and Iran.

Because oil-product prices have risen recently, Sheikh Yamani said, the netback price of Saudi crude has climbed to within \$1 of the kingdom's official prices, which are based on a rate of \$28 a barrel for Arab light, a key grade.

"I won't be surprised if in the winter I reach my official [price] and go beyond that, though for a short period," the minister said.

He also said that Saudi Arabia "most probably" would not use oil to help pay for its planned purchase of Tornado military jets from Britain. An oil-bar payment had been widely expected.

## Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Closes Higher in European, U.S. Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar closed higher Thursday in European and New York trading, gaining 1.3 percent against the yen and 1.5 percent against the Deutsche mark on reports that the Bank of Japan seemed likely to back away from its recent policy of aggressive intervention to drive the currency lower.

The currency also found support in a warning by a senior official of the Federal Reserve Board that an excessive drop in the dollar would renew inflation and put upward pressure on U.S. interest rates.

In Tokyo, where the dollar fell to a five-year low of 202.70 yen from Wednesday's close of 206.50, the Japanese news agency Kyodo quoted a Bank of Japan official as saying Thursday that the central bank would continue to sell dollars to further boost the yen against the U.S. currency.

Any further appreciation of the yen could lead to a crash in the value of the dollar and also could deal a heavy blow to Japan's export business, the central bank source was quoted as saying.

Kyodo said the official's remarks indicated that the bank is departing from the bold intervention policy it adopted after the Group of Five meeting on Sept. 22 and will instead intervene only to keep the yen "firm."

A senior currency dealer in New York said the Bank of Japan conducted much earlier this week and expressed similar sentiments.

The official's comments overshadowed remarks earlier in the day by the Bank of Japan's governor, Satoshi Sumita, that the yen's five-year high against the dollar did "not yet reflect Japan's economic fundamentals" and that a further strengthening was called for.

In Europe, the dollar ended at 205.15 yen, up from its opening 203.35 and Wednesday's close of

205.10. It also rebounded there to close at 2.6338 DM from 2.5935 on Wednesday; to 2.1550 Swiss francs from 2.1392, and to 7.9750 French francs from 7.9175.

The advance continued in later New York trading, where the dollar rose still higher from the London close. The U.S. currency rose to 205.30 yen from 205.00 on Wednesday; to 2.6355 DM from 2.5970; to 2.1600 Swiss francs from 2.1370, and to 8.0200 French francs from 7.9100.

Testimony by Stephen Axilrod, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's staff director for monetary policy, that too large and abrupt a drop in the dollar would put upward pressure on U.S. inflation and interest rates also aided the dollar, dealers said. Mr. Axilrod spoke before a House subcommittee on monetary policy.

"Intervention, and exchange rate changes, are no substitute for sound underlying policies," he said.

In other European markets Thursday, the dollar was fixed at 2.5935 DM, down from 2.6048 at Wednesday's closing, at 7.9080 French francs in Paris, down from 7.9290, and at 2.99425 Dutch guilders in Amsterdam, up from 2.9330.

Meanwhile, the British pound turned sharply lower against the dollar and continental currencies amid widespread speculation that oil prices will fall. Worries over the financial ramifications of the tin crisis at the London Metal Exchange hurt the pound as well, dealers pointed out.

Sterling ended in London at \$1.4173, down 2 cents from Wednesday's close of \$1.4365, and at 3.7185 DM, down from 3.7335. In later trading in New York, the pound closed at \$1.4210, down from \$1.4370 Wednesday.

(Reuters, AFP, IHT)

**China May Ban Imports of TVs**

**BEIJING** — China, which earlier this week announced a two-year ban on most vehicle imports, may extend the ban to other consumer goods, an official of Toshiba Corp. of Japan said Thursday.

The ban may be extended to other goods, especially televisions," Miyoshi Kousuke, a Toshiba director, said.

China imposed controls in March to limit imports, mostly from Japan and Hong Kong, and to preserve China's foreign-exchange reserves, which fell to 10.85 billion at the end of June, compared with \$16.47 billion a year earlier.

## Packaging Is the Focus

(Continued from Page 11)

With the need for wires connecting the chip to the package and with the metal prongs, instead, the connections are etched onto a thin sheet of copper foil. The space between the leads is only two-hundredths of an inch, five times smaller than when legs are spaced on the conventional dual in-line package.

For really high-speed computers, where the chips must be extremely close together, an option is to do away with the packages around each chip. The chips are connected directly to a surface containing multiple levels of wiring to link the chips.

International Business Machines Corp. is well advanced in such multi-chip modules. One of the major advances in its mainframe computers is its thermal conduction module, which packs chips close together while removing the heat.

The Japanese are also working on packaging and already dominate the market for ceramic packages.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## P&amp;G Reorganizes Europe Operations

By Brenda Erdmann

**LONDON** — Procter & Gamble Co. has announced the appointment of new heads for its Southern European and British operations and changes in the composition of its Southern and Northern European regions.

The Cincinnati-based soap, detergent and foods company said that G. D. Dare, general manager of its British and Southern European operations, had been appointed division manager for Southern Europe. Mr. Dare will be based in Brussels and takes over duties previously held by Claude L. Meyer, who is leaving the company after three months in that position. Spokesmen for the company refused to comment on Mr. Meyer's departure.

Successor Mr. Dare as head of Procter & Gamble Ltd. will be Ronald G. Pearce. He moves to Newcastle upon Tyne, England, from Geneva, where he has been general manager of special operations at Procter & Gamble A.G.

With the appointment of Mr. Dare as head of Southern Europe, Procter & Gamble has shifted responsibility for its operations in the United Kingdom from its Northern European region to Southern Europe. In addition, the company has moved the headquarters for Southern Europe to Brussels. As division manager for Southern Europe, Mr. Meyer was based in Paris.

Under the new structure, Procter & Gamble's operations in Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom will report to Mr. Dare. Responsibility for its operations in France will be transferred from Southern Europe to the Northern European region, which will continue to be headed by Robert T. Blanchard.

Desley GmbH has named Karlheinz Treter managing director. He joins the West German arm of the French luggage maker from the U.S. luggage concern, Samsonite, where he held the post of sales manager for Europe.

First National Bank of Chicago has appointed Edward Greene to the new London-based post of manager of financial institutions for the United Kingdom, the Middle East and Africa. He moves to London from the Chicago headquarters, where he was responsible for relations with institutions in the Middle East and Africa.

Wood Mackenzie & Co., the stockbroker that is merging with the London-based merchant bank, Hill Samuel & Co., is opening a representative office in Tokyo. The office will be shared with Hill Samuel. Overall management of Wood Mackenzie's Far East operations is the responsibility of Christopher Brader, who formerly was with the British stockbroker Casanova. Peter de Val leads the sales and trading team in London for the Tokyo venture. He spent the past six years advising institutional clients on the Japanese market.

Enskilda Securities of London has elected Roy Hultberg to its board. He is an executive vice president of the Stockholm-based Enskilda Bank, and a special adviser to the management group of Enskilda Fondkommission, a new domestic investment banking unit.

Swedish Match AB, the Stockholm-based home improvements, consumer products and packaging company, said it is forming a new operating group and an international finance company, effective Jan. 1. The company is merging its match division and the consumer products division of Akerlund & Rausning, a match division. Massimo Rossi, president of the match division, has been appointed president of the new consumer products group. The finance company, Swedish Match Finance International, will be based in Brussels with Per Lindholm, vice president of finance at Swedish Match, serving as chairman.

Enskilda Securities of London

## Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

## Britain/Neth.

Royal Dutch/Shell		1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Revenue		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Profit		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Per Share		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Dividend		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Yield		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
P/E Ratio		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Market Cap.		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Employees		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Sales		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Assets		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Liabilities		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Equity		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Debt		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Interest		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Taxes		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Depreciation		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Amortization		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
R&D		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
SG&A		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Interest		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Taxes		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Depreciation		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Amortization		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
R&D		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
SG&A		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Interest		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Taxes		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Depreciation		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Amortization		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
R&D		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
SG&A		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Interest		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
Taxes		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
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Depreciation		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
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SG&A		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176
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## SPORTS

## Glory Days at Green Bay: An Older Kramer Remembers 'the Block'

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If you were to compile a list of the most memorable plays in National Football League history, these four would make it: Alan Ameche's touchdown run that gave the 1958 Baltimore Colts a sudden-death championship over the New York Giants in what still is called "The Greatest Game Ever Played," the "Immaculate Reception" by Franco Harris of the Pittsburgh Steelers, Dwight Clark's catch that sent the San Francisco 49ers to Super Bowl XVI, and Bart Starr following Jerry Kramer's block into the end zone to score on fourth and one with 13 seconds left, beating Dallas in the 1967 NFL championship.

Ah, The Block.

Kramer still hears about it. He was in San Francisco a couple of years ago, about to cross a street, when the driver of a car rolled down his window and called out, "Jerry Kramer?"

"Right," Kramer acknowledged.

"Great block."

Kramer kept a diary of that 1967 season that he called "Instant Replay." He is back now with the same co-author, Dick Schaap, and a similar title, "Distant Replay," a warm reminiscence

about a remnant of the 1966 Packers, the team that won Super Bowl I. It is a book about love, and how hard it is to express, and about creeping anonymity, and how hard it is to face.

Kramer writes of a recent conversation he had with his beloved teammate, Fuzzy Thurston: "We started talking about depressing things, about growing old and being forgotten, and Fuzzy said something I'll always remember. 'You know, Jerry, nobody wants to be Fuzzy anymore.' It captured in six words the sadness of being an ex-athlete, the loss, the void. When we were young, when we were champions, everyone envied us. Everyone wanted to know us. Everyone wanted to be us. It wasn't just the kids in the schoolyard shouting, 'I'm Paul Hornung!' 'I'm Fuzzy Thurston!' It was the schoolteachers, too, and the lawyers and the stockbrokers. Professional football was a soaring sport, and we were its soaring stars. We were everybody's heroes, and we knew it would never end."

What a team that was. Six Hall of Famers: Starr, Jim Taylor, Ray Nitschke, Willie Davis, Forrest Gregg, Herb Adderley. Seven, counting the retired coach, Vince Lombardi. And Horning, Thurston, Kramer, Max McGee, Willie Wood, etc., etc. "Perfection isn't attainable,"

Lombardi told them, "but if we chase perfection, we can catch excellence."

How much the game has changed. Kramer, a flat-faced, ham-fisted man, was a 225-pound (102-kilogram) guard when he reported to the Packers in 1958. Horning ran a five-second flat 40 yards (36.5 meters). "We weren't big, and we weren't fast," Kramer said. "I look at today's players and I'm awed and confused. They're so pumped up, so awesome. Where's the valve? They've got to have a valve somewhere, where you put the air in."

How many of the great old Packers would definitely make the NFL today? Just on physical talent, not heart, not brains. How many would not be spit out by the computer as too weak, too small, too slow?

Kramer thought about it, and after a while he smiled.

"Herb Adderley would make it," Kramer said convincingly, and he did not push the list any longer than one.

But it is apples and oranges, is it not? Those Packers were right for their time, and perhaps no single play better exemplified what they were about as a team than the one that brought Starr and Kramer into history.

The Block has been replayed so many times now that we can almost feel the raw and bitter 16-below-zero temperature (minus 26.6 degrees Celsius) they played in. We can close our eyes and remember how condensation turned the players' breath to fog that rose like papal smoke into the mean air.

Since two timeouts preceded the play, each team had ample time to prepare for the game's climactic snap. Today's fan would doubtless assume the specific play was called on the sideline and given to Starr by the forceful Lombardi. In fact, during the first timeout, Lombardi suggested that the ball be handed to fullback Chuck Mercein for the "44-dive," but he left the final decision to Starr, who called his own plays.

The way Kramer tells it, "we were ready to huddle when the second timeout was called. Bart went over to talk with Coach, but he came back rather quickly because Coach was out of plays. Bart came back empty. No new suggestion. Zero. We huddle and Bart says, 'Has anybody got anything?' Anybody?"

(Fourth and goal from the one, Dynastic Green Bay left with one last play, trailing, 17-14. The NFL's most celebrated team coached by its most celebrated man, and the quarterback

walks into the huddle taking requests. Now, how cool is that?)

"Normally, in that situation, everybody's got a suggestion. I might want a trap. Fuzzy might want to go off tackle; the ends might want a quick slant, or a post. Everybody's got an idea. But in this particular situation, 10 guys looked down and checked their shoeshines. Not a sound. Not one sound."

"And Bart asked again, 'Anybody? Anybody got anything?'"

"Finally, Gale Gillingham, playing on the left side next to Fuzzy, he says, 'Run it between Jerry and Forrest. They'll get it for us.'"

"Gilly volunteered me. I couldn't back out of it then. Not hardly."

Starr said he would run the play, "61-wedge," and because the field was frozen, a slippery sheet of ice, he would keep the ball himself rather than risk handing it off to either Mercein or Donny Anderson.

Kramer laid The Block on the defensive line-man Jethro Pugh. Starr nudged into the end zone, Green Bay had its third straight NFL championship and fame was a bottomless cup. "Winning is not a sometime thing here," Lombardi often admonished his players. "It's



Jerry Kramer, in a 1965 photograph.

an all-the-time thing; you don't win once in a while. You don't do things right once in a while; you do them right all the time. There's no room for second place here. There's a second-place bowl game, and it's a hinky-dinky football game, held in a hinky-dinky stadium, played by hinky-dinky football players. That's all second place is: hinky-dinky.

## European Soccer Gets Finnish First

United Press International

LONDON — Juventus and Kuusysi Lahti, the prince and the pauper of European soccer, have marched together into the quarterfinals of the Champions' Cup tournament.

Kuusysi made history Wednesday night by becoming the first Finnish club to reach the third round of any European competition, defeating Zenit Leningrad, 3-1, in overtime to qualify on a 4-3 aggregate. Only 2,893 spectators saw Kuusysi's triumph, but they sounded more like 28,000 when Jarmo Kaivonurmi beat the Soviet Union's team by heading in a goal 21 minutes into the overtime.

In contrast, there were no fans to cheer the defending champion Juventus in a match played behind closed gates at the Stadio Comunale. Juventus supporters have been banned for two home matches because of crowd misbehavior against Liverpool of England in the Brussels soccer riot last May, when 39 persons were killed.

Juventus, with goals from the French national team captain, Michel Platini, and Aldo Serena, made the last eighth with a 2-0 victory over Italian league rival Verona, adding to its scoreless draw at Verona two weeks ago.

With English clubs barred from European competition, it was left to Aberdeen of Scotland to carry the British flag by edging Servette, 1-0, after drawing by a 0-0 score in the first-leg match in Switzerland.

Frank McDougal's 23rd-minute header ensured a victory for Aberdeen, which two years ago won the Cup Winners' Cup competition.

Bayern Munich, three times the European Champion in the mid-1970s, twice came from behind to tie Austria Vienna, 3-3, and qualify. The Germans, trailing by 2-1 with 10 minutes to play, were rescued by goals from Norbert Nachreiner and Michael Rummenigge in Vienna.



Atletico Madrid's Arceche, center, went up for a header and almost caught a left as the goalie for Bangor City, Wales, punched away the ball during a Cup Winners' Cup match. The Spaniards won, 1-0.

## Soviet Men Win Team Title At Gymnastics Championship

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTREAL — The Soviet Union, getting excellent optional routines Wednesday night from Yuri Korolev and Vladimir Artemov, reclaimed the men's team title at the World Gymnastics Championship as 1985 champion China finished second.

The Soviet Union scored 585.65 points in two rounds of competition on the floor, pommel horse, rings, vault, parallel bars and high bar. China, rallying from fourth place after Monday's team compulsory, got a perfect 10.0 from Tong Fei and three scores of 9.90 from Li Ning to win the silver medal with 582.60 points.

That bumped East Germany to third with a total of 581.05 and Japan to fourth at 579.70, but the Chinese could not overcome the Soviet Union's nearly four-point lead.

The United States, the Olympic gold medalist only a year ago in Los Angeles, was seventh after a dismal night in which both Tim Daggett and Scott Johnson fell off the high bar and all of the team members performed lackadaisical.

All of the team's scores and mistakes counted, since it was a man short, having lost Dan Hayden to a dislocated ankle earlier in the week.

"On the one hand, they are ready to perform complicated exercises," said Soviet coach, Leonid Arkaev. "On the other hand, they are not very strong yet. I couldn't say the impression they left was very strong."

Artemov and Sylvio Kroll of East Germany, each with 117.80 points, led the dozen gymnasts who qualified for the individual all-around competition. The Soviet Union, which will be limited to three gymnasts in the all-around, landed fourth in the top 10 and all its team placed in the top 20.

Korolev was third with 117.50 points, followed by teammate Valentin Mogilyan at 117.10 and Li at 116.95. China's Xu Zhiqiang was sixth with 116.90 and Japan's Olympic champion, Koji Gushiken, was seventh at 116.55.

The Chinese, who had 292.15 points in the optionals to the Soviet Union's 292.50, still were angry Wednesday night that they had been assigned to do their compulsory exercises Monday in the first group that morning, when the judges usually mark lower. The Soviet team was among the last to do compulsory exercises, Monday night.

"I think there is too much difference between the scores given in the daytime and in the evening," the Chinese coach, Zhang Jian, said through an interpreter. "The competition system must be changed so it can be the same way for all the people. A routine that gets a 9.6 in the morning might be a 9.9 in the evening."

Zhang's comments were translated into English, then the Soviet team interpreter whispered them in Russian to Arkaev and Artemov at a news conference following the awards ceremony.

Arkaev smiled and disagreed — a little.

"The men's competition committee tries very hard to make the judging the most objective possible," he said. "I would rather say time doesn't influence the results. But I'd say evening performance is the best time possible." (AP, UPI)



Al Wood of the Sonics had difficulty maneuvering past Eric Floyd and the other Warriors in Wednesday night's game.

## Warriors Get Two Guns, Shoot Up SuperSonics

United Press International

NBA FOCUS

OAKLAND, California — In one day, the Golden State Warriors changed their complexion from gloomy to bright.

On Tuesday, they were a National Basketball Association team going nowhere with a 1-5 record.

On Wednesday, they announced that top draft pick Chris Mullin finally had come to terms and that the contract dispute involving the team's scoring leader, Purvis Short, had been resolved.

Hours later, Mullin and Short, despite not having practiced with the team, led the Warriors to a 105-101 victory over the Seattle SuperSonics.

Mullin made 6-of-9 shots, getting 15 points in 24 minutes of play. It was his shot from the baseline with 19 seconds to play that put Golden State ahead, 104-101.

He said it "really felt good. I was just trying to set a pick for Purvis and I fell down. Then I found myself open in the corner, so I took the shot."

The 6-foot-6 (1.98-meter) former all-American guard from St. John's said he was "just glad it's over and glad I got my feet wet. I didn't know the plays — my game really

hinges on outthinking the opposition, and I really could not do that a lot because I was unacquainted with the offense."

Short, fourth in the NBA in scoring last season, had 24 points as he and the center Joe Barry Carroll shared scoring honors for their team.

"We talked on the court and read each others' instincts," said Short. "It felt like there was great relief in the locker room before the game. That level of confidence never existed last year."

Short said Mullin "understands the game. It was simple basketball tonight: just pass and cut."

Xavier McDaniel, Seattle's top draft pick, scored a game-high 25 points and Al Wood got 24 for the Sonics. However, Wood was called for a traveling violation with 10 seconds left and his team down by three points.

"We turned the ball over too much," said Seattle's coach, Bernie Bickerstaff. "Our major problem so far this season has been making too many unforced errors."

## SCOREBOARD

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

## Wales Conference

## Patrick Division

## W L T Pts GF GA

## Philadelphia 10 2 0 20 38 34

## Washington 7 6 2 14 46 47

## NY Islanders 4 4 2 14 48 46

## NY Rangers 6 4 0 12 42 40

## New Jersey 5 6 1 11 43 47

## Pittsburgh 3 7 3 9 44 55

## Adams Division

## W L T Pts GF GA

## Quebec 9 3 1 19 57 44

## Boston 8 3 1 17 59 57

## Buffalo 7 5 1 15 50 38

## Hartford 6 4 0 12 48 59

## Montreal 5 6 2 12 54 60

## Campbell Conference

## Norris Division

## W L T Pts GF GA

## St. Louis 4 5 2 10 37 45

## Chicago 3 6 3 9 30 51

## Minnesota 2 6 3 7 37 50

## Detroit 2 8 3 7 37 50

## Toronto 1 11 0 2 27 57

## Savoy Division

## W L T Pts GF GA

## Edmonton 10 2 1 21 45 47

## Calgary 7 5 1 15 41 48

## Vancouver 6 5 1 13 40 47

## Winnipeg 6 5 1 13 40 47

## Los Angeles 3 10 1 7 51 72

## WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

## N.Y. Islanders 1-1-5

## Toronto 2-1-4

## Florida 4 (6), Los Angeles 2 (3);

## New York 2 (3), St. Louis 1 (1);

## New Jersey 1 (1), Philadelphia 1 (1);

## Philadelphia 1 (1), New York 1 (1);

## Philadelphia 1 (1), New York 1 (1);

## Philadelphia 1 (1), New York 1 (1);

## Philadelphia 1 (1), New York 1 (1);

## Philadelphia 1 (1), New York 1 (1);

## Philadelphia 1 (1), New York 1 (1);

## Philadelphia 1 (1), New York 1 (1);

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

## Eastern Conference

## Atlantic Division

## W L Pct. GB

## Boston 4 1 80.0

## New York 3 2 60.0

## Philadelphia 2 3 57.1

## Washington 2 3 57.1

## New Jersey 2 3 57.1

## Central Division

## W L Pct. GB

## Detroit 5 2 71.4

## Milwaukee 5 2 71.4

## Chicago 4 3 57.1

## Indiana 4 3 57.1

## Cleveland 4 3 57.1

## Pac Northwest Division

## W L Pct. GB

## Seattle 5 2 71.4

## Portland 5 2 71.4

## Golden State 4 3 57.1

## Phoenix 4 3 57.1

## Western Conference

## Midwest Division

## W L Pct. GB

## Denver 5 2 100.0

## Houston 4 3 57.1

## Utah 3 4 28.6

## Dallas 3 4 28.6

## San Antonio 3 4 28.6

## Pacific Division

## W L Pct. GB

## L.A. Clippers 5 2 100.0

## L.A. Lakers 4 3 57.1

## Portland 4 3 57.1

## Phoenix 4 3 57.1

## Golden State 4 3 57.1

## WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

## Philadelphia 29 32 32-36-37

## Philadelphia 29 32 32-36-37

## Philadelphia 29 32 32-36-37

## Philadelphia 29 32 32-36-37

## Philadelphia 29 32 32-36-37

## Philadelphia 29 32 32-36-37

## Philadelphia 29 32 32-36-37

## Soccer

## CUP WINNERS' CUP

## (Second Round, Second Leg)

## From 2, Round 1: 1. Real Madrid advances on 4-2 aggregate.

## Spartan 1, Benfica 1 (Benfica advances 2-1).

## Athletic Madrid 1, Baner City 0 (Athletic advances 3-0).

## Real Saragossa vs. Lysnab (2-2), and

## Galastron 1, Bayer Uerdingen 1 (Galastron advances 2-1).

## UEFA Cup

## (Second Round, Second Leg)

## FC Brugg 1, Spartak Moscow 3 (Spartak advances 4-1).

## Nantes 4, Partizan Belgrade 0 (Nantes advances 5-1).

## Huschaerl 1, Bayer Uerdingen 1 (Galastron advances 2-1).

## Borussia Monchengladbach 5, Sparta Rotterdam 1 (Borussia Monchengladbach advances 6-2).

## Lokomotive Leipzig 3, AC Milan 1 (Lokomotive Leipzig advances 4-2).

## Athletic Bilbao 3, Lazio 1 (Athletic Bilbao advances 4-1).

## Huschaerl 1, Bayer Uerdingen 1 (Galastron advances 2-1).

## Borussia Monchengladbach 5, Sparta Rotterdam 1 (Borussia Monchengladbach advances 6-2).

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## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Cox Voted Manager of the Year in AL

NEW YORK (AP) — Bobby Cox, whose Toronto Blue Jays won their first American League East championship and came within one game of the World Series, has been voted the league's manager of the year by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Wednesday's award came two weeks after Cox left the Blue Jays to become general manager of the Atlanta Braves. He received 16 first-place ballots and 104 points from the 28-voter



## OBSERVER

## Looking for a New Car

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — For the past several months I have been trying to buy a new car. I should have got it bought months ago, but buying a car has presented a paralyzing psychological problem.

Foremost among these is the price. Not having bought a new car since 1969, I was astounded to find that nowadays \$24,000 is not considered a practical price tag in the United States for a car of modest proportions. This discovery sent me reeling home, where I stayed secluded in the den for days trying to devise a new philosophy of money in which a \$24,000 automobile might seem like a sensible purchase despite its lacking three bedrooms, a dining room and a club cellar.

You don't know what a club cellar is? Then you are probably too young to believe that \$22,000 once bought a brick house containing the above-mentioned three bedrooms, dining room and club cellar, plus an attic, parlor, kitchen, two baths, two small back sitting rooms upstairs and down, and a garage in one of the tonier neighborhoods of northwest Washington.

To be sure, that house was not mounted on four radial all-weather tires, nor powered by a turbo-charged six-cylinder gasoline engine, but if I had wanted it so rugged it could probably have been done for no more than an additional \$1,500.

Well, I am talking 1956, of course, and this dinky machine priced at \$24,000 was 1985, and during the interval Arabs and Vietnamese have had their way with the dollar. Still —

Dealing with car salesmen, posed a different kind of problem. Although I feared the idea of car salesmen when I entered the buying process, I soon came to like them. They seemed like such regular guys, always eager to send the customer off for a nice test drive.

"Why don't you take it for a test drive?" they invariably said as soon as I asked them to open up the car trunk. Apparently customers who want to inspect the trunk are regarded as level prospects. Don't ask me why. All I want to know is, does the car have a jack?

When the salesman says, "Yes, this Dream of Paradise XK-890 over here can be yours for only

\$24,000," I immediately reply, "Let's open the trunk."  
He does not have to know I have fear of jackknives, and since I choose not to mention this odd condition to an utter stranger he probably thinks, "Anybody interested in humdrum detail like the trunk has to be ready to buy."

In any case, he counters with, "Why don't you take it for a test drive?"

There are plenty of reasons why I don't want to take it for a test drive. For one, I have no intention of buying any car that costs more than a three-bedroom house, so what is the point of driving the thing? For another, I have driven cars long enough to know that no car will reveal its darkest, innermost secrets until it has known you for approximately 25,000 miles.

Nevertheless, always take the test drive now, out of consideration for the salesman's feelings. Last May, when I started shopping, I declined the first test drive that was offered, and it seemed to embarrass the salesman.

"What's the point?" I asked. "A great test pilot could probably bring this thing out and determine whether it's a lemon or not, but with a driver as lousy as me, you'd just be taking a ridiculously overpriced car."

I am not joking about being a very poor driver, so my motives here may have more fear in them than one cares to admit. It would be a distinct embarrassment to test a \$24,000 machine on a test drive while experimenting with its ability to recover smartly after running off the road shoulder, a test-drive maneuver suggested by the author of a book I studied on how to buy a car.

What I usually do is drive the car a couple of blocks away from the dealer's shop, park at the curb and unlock the trunk to see if it has a jack, then listen to the radio for a respectable length of time. So far I have brought all test-drive cars back without a dent.

Psychologically, I'm ready now to live with the fact that the car won't have a club cellar, but if there's no jack, I could be badly shattered.

New York Times Service

## The Hasidic Way of Life

Writer Explores Her Roots During Five Years of Research  
In Zealously Religious Community in New York

By Joseph Berger  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Lis Harris decided to write about a Hasidic family, some of her friends tried to steer her away from the subject. "I don't like them," she recalls more than one friend saying of the Hasidim.

Harris plunged in anyway, and after five years of spending dozens of Sabbaths and assorted holidays, weddings and births with the family and their Lubavitch community in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, she developed an affection for many of the zealously religious people she came to know. To her surprise, she also found that the kernel of Jewish identity within herself, often dormant, had begun to awaken.

Her portrait of Hasidism was recently published as "Holy Days: The World of a Hasidic Family" (Summit Books, \$16.95), a book that attempts to give a human, down-to-earth texture to a group that many, even secular Jews, regard as a mystery. In an interview at her office at The New Yorker, where she has worked as a staff writer and editor for 19 years, Harris described how writing the book allowed her to reach her own religious roots.

Not that Harris will become a Hasid herself. But in the middle of her research, Harris, a Bennington College graduate and the daughter of thoroughly secular and assimilated Jewish parents, found herself taking her children, Nick and David, now 9 and 7 years old, to synagogue on Yom Kippur.

"I want my children to be attached to Judaism," she said. "I would like them to find a place where they can make sense out of what's going on."

Her husband, the novelist John Bowers, was reared in a Baptist home, but Harris said that he was not a practicing Baptist and so concerned about passing that religious identity on to the children. "He knows that I want Judaism to be carried forward," she said. Harris also said that as a result of her research, she felt compelled to visit Israel.

Until she began the book, Harris said, her knowledge of Judaism and her familiarity with more observant Jewish ancestors amounted to "a kind of gray blob in my memory bank." Writing the book allowed her to feel "attached to that history."

She realized, for example, the extent to which Judaism had shaped her character. "Some of my differentness has to do with being a Jew," she said. "We all have nature, and part of that nature, part of my disposi-

tion of being apart, may be the condition of being a Jew, and I never imagined that before."

Because of her research, she said, she has also come to feel an almost "familial protectiveness" toward the Hasidim.

"Some people don't like them and I don't like many things about them," she said, "but what I think more about the Hasidim is that they almost disappeared from the earth during World War II, and for me it's partly an act of restoration to write this book, to say they are here and this is what they're doing."

Harris began her research in 1979, motivated partly by a desire to understand what being a Jew meant to her. "My Jewish identity had been fuzzily formed," she said. She noted that in her father's hometown of Norwich, Connecticut, the Jews were so absorbed into the secular life around them that the stones in the Jewish graveyard bear typically New England first names like Abby and Phoebe.

"There was a lot of ambivalence," she said. "I wanted to look at a passionate version of Judaism, one that was everyday, and the Hasidim seemed to be such an obvious example."

The bearded, dark-haired Hasidic men and the bewigged, modestly garbed women are distinctive from other Orthodox Jews because they believe in a more impassioned, joyous and mystical expression of Judaism and they adhere to the guidance of a revered spiritual leader, their rebbe.

Lubavitchers are followers of a rabbinic dynasty that once had its seat in the Byelorussian town of Lubavitch.

Through the aid of Lubavitcher officials, Harris was put in touch with a family willing to let her into their lives; she dispensed the couple's names, calling them Moshe and Sheina Koenigsberg. She quickly found that she liked the Lubavitchers' love of talk and their intelligence. And while the group strikes some outsiders as grim, she relished their sense of humor.

As a woman, she had more access to the women in the community, and even immersed herself in a women's mikvah, the ritual bath women use after menstruation. She came to understand that the custom does not imply, as commonly thought, that a menstruating woman is unclean, but that her immersion readies her for the holiness of sex and birth.

"I feel like a new bride every month," Sheina Koenigsberg told her.



Lis Harris

The men were less accessible. But she concluded that this was natural for a group that does not encourage relaxed socializing between the sexes.

She deplores that Hasidic women receive what she feels is a second-rate education. However, she came to believe that it is wrong for her to impose modern feminist views on women who seem to be happy with their lives. "You can't say they shouldn't have the happiness they want, when they want it," she said. She did not share the Lubavitchers' conservative politics nor their view that modern-day materialism and sensuality are cutting people off from their ideal humanity. While her rebellious nature warmed to the way Hasidim turned their back on conventional society, she was not comfortable, she said, with the conformity and the veneration for the rebbe.

To help her understand the Hasidic commitment to the commandments written in the Torah, Moshe Koenigsberg compared life to a new Volkswagen in which God's instructions are contained in the driver's manual. To try to drive as one chooses and ignore the manual's instructions, he argued, modern secular people do, will cause the car to break down. But, Harris recalls thinking, "There are a lot of cars besides a Volkswagen."

Since the Lubavitchers are distinct among other Hasidim for their aggressive efforts to get other Jews to become observant, Harris believes that their encounter with her, despite her reawakened spirituality, was disappointing. "They think they failed with me," she said.

## PEOPLE

## Winning and Losing

An elderly Californian who won almost \$4 million in 18 days of playing four \$25 slot machines at the Las Vegas Hilton has lost all but \$25,000 of it. Daniel Mayhoefer, 83, of Los Angeles, began his spree in early October, with a \$15,000 jackpot picked up on his first morning. Since then, according to Cecil Fredi, slot manager for the casino, he has won more than \$2 million on the \$25 slots in 10 days in October, and a further \$1.7 million through Wednesday, eight days into his second trip to the resort. But Mayhoefer may still have some explaining to do to the Internal Revenue Service, having collected a pocketful of crumpled Internal Revenue Service forms indicating gambling earnings of \$928,000. Casinos are required to fill out a W-2G form, signed by the winner, for any win over \$1,200. A copy is submitted to the IRS.

"When you're 80 years old, you become strong and bold," Mayhoefer, a painter and miner, belittled above the din of the huge casino. "I have a human spirit that likes to wander. No government has a right to inhibit that."

In San Jose, California, José Caballero, who won \$2 million in the California Lottery, was arrested at his home Wednesday by Immigration and Naturalization Service agents. They were apparently irked that he flaunted his illegal status and his winnings on television. Caballero has admitted to being a Mexican national and entering the United States a year ago without papers. "If they throw me out of the country, it will be no problem because I will go somewhere else to spend my money," the furniture-store deliveryman, who does not speak English and previously made \$200 a week, said in Spanish. "But if the government allows me to stay, I want to stay."

"We're not going to let him flout it," said Art Shaul, assistant director of the agency's office in San Francisco. "If he kept his mouth shut, we'd get to him later, but the way he's talking and getting so much attention, we'll go to him quickly."

Caballero was freed on \$5,000 bail about six hours later. Raising the bail apparently was no problem, since \$70,000, the first of 20 such annual payments, has been mailed to Caballero by lottery officials. In all, \$1.4 million — \$2 million in winnings, less 30 percent for taxes —

will be his to keep, regardless of his immigration status and his country of residence.

Rock Hudson, who died at the age of 59 last month of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, left nothing in his will to his wife, his only child, or his two daughters, according to documents filed in Los Angeles Superior Court this week. The papers said that the bulk of the trust fund he was to receive in 1984 was to be divided into 12 equal parts, with the first part to be paid to his wife, Joan Hudson, in 1984.

The papers also revealed many details of the trust and the value of the estate, except to say that it was more than \$100,000. Documents showed Hudson amended his will in August 1984, two months after he discovered he had AIDS, to eliminate Clark, a former MGM public relations executive. The previous will had named Clark as the recipient of his cars, furniture, motion picture collection and other personal items. The August 1984 will also omitted the actor's only immediate family — 12 cousins.

An Australian native daisy was named Princess of Wales on Thursday as the British royal couple visited the National Botanic Gardens in Canberra. "That is the first time she has ever been a wallflower," Prince Charles quipped of his wife, Diana, Princess of Wales. A hot pink daisy, yellow with a hint of orange, is a cross between perennial and annual helianthus; bracteatum and is relatively uncommon. The royal couple will fly to the United States today.

One dance with a lonely soldier 45 years ago has brought a Melbourne housewife, Evelyn Stewart, 143,000 Australian dollars (about \$108,000). "There was never a hug, a kiss, no romance or anything like that. I suppose it was simply a friend when I needed one," she said after lawyers tracked her down to tell her she was the sole beneficiary of Laurie Delaney's will. Delaney, who led a bohemian life, died three years ago leaving a farm worth more than \$94,000 and \$43,000 in savings. "I have tried so hard to put a face to the name but I can't," said Stewart, now a mother of three.

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